0856-B-03

PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-92-203

FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-203
Tuesday
20 October 1992

#99-017126 aw

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-203

CONTENTS

20 October 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Miyazawa Seeks To Make Tokyo G-7 Summit Simple *[KYODO]* 1
Farm Ministry Plans To Keep Ban on Rice Imports *[KYODO]* 1
U.S. Election Effect on Relations With PRC Viewed *[KYODO]* 1
Chinese Groups Seek Emperor's Apology for WWII *[KYODO]* 2
'Appropriate Words' in Preparation for PRC *[KYODO]* 3
PRC 14th National Congress Developments Welcomed *[KYODO]* 4
26,000 Police Mobilized for Emperor's China Visit *[KYODO]* 4
Spokesman Rules Out Apology to China by Emperor *[KYODO]* 4
ROK Envoy Comments on Bilateral Ties, Goals *[KYODO]* 5
ROK Wants To 'Deepen' Military Exchanges *[KYODO]* 5
Spokesman Rules Out Military Alliance With ROK *[KYODO]* 6
7 Locations Selected for Import Promotion Zones *[KYODO]* 6
DA Head Criticizes SDF Officer's Coup Idea *[KYODO]* 6
Prosecutors To Investigate Kanemaru's Political Funds *[KYODO]* 7
Takeshita Faction Fails To Reach Accord on Leader *[KYODO]* 7
    'Tug-of-War' Continues *[KYODO]* 8
    'Conclave Sessions' Continue *[KYODO]* 8
LDP To Meet Demand for Diet Summoning of Takeshita *[KYODO]* 9
Small, Midsized Enterprises Face Challenges *[TSUSAN JANARU Jul]* 9

North Korea

Press Statement Berates U.S.-ROK Security Talks *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
Assembly Adopts Laws Allowing Foreign Investment *[KCNA]* 14
    Text of Investment Law Decision *[KCNA]* 14
    Text of Joint Venture Law *[KCNA]* 16
    Text of Foreign Enterprise Law *[KCNA]* 17
Joint Nuclear Control Meeting Proposed for 22 Oct *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
Kim Il-song Congratulates Jiang Zemin on Reelection *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
KCNA Reviews 20 Oct Pyongyang Press 19
South's Security Agency Combats 'Democratic Forces' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
Paper Calls South's Workers Party Case 'Reckless' *[KCNA]* 21
Paper Says South Using Yi In-mo To Evade Issues *[KCNA]* 21
Efforts Made To Broaden Intelligentsia *[KCNA]* 22
Essay Hails WPK as Guide of Socialist Cause *[Pyongyang Radio]* 22
Kim Yong-sun Meets Japanese Party Official *[KCNA]* 26
Nonaligned Movement Stands Against Imperialism *[KCNA]* 27
Koreans in Japan Issue Statement on South WPK Case *[KCNA]* 27
Japanese, Egyptian Delegations Arrive *[KCNA]* 28
Nepalese Party Officials Meet WPK Delegation *[KCNA]* 28
Clothing Plant Completes Modernization Project *[Pyongyang Radio]* 28

South Korea

North's JNCC Chairmen's Talks Proposal Accepted *[YONHAP]* 28
Seoul To Propose Inter-Korean Military 'Consultative Body' *[YONHAP]* 29
Letter Planned To Refute North's 'Spy Ring' Allegations *[YONHAP]* 29
'Gathering for New Politics' Becomes 'New Korea Party' *[YONHAP]* 29

No Tae-u Optimistic About Reunification Within Decade *[YONHAP]* 29
Pak Tae-chun Rules Out Role in New Political Party *[YONHAP]* 30
Chondaehyop's Presidential Election Plan Assessed *[HANGUK ILBO 19 Oct]* 30
Kang Yong-sik Named Senior Secretary to Chong Won-sik *[YONHAP]* 31
Ministry Asked To Stop 'Manipulating' Media *[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Oct]* 31
Naval Chief on DPRK, Russian, PRC Naval Activities *[YONHAP]* 31
Status of Kidnapped Workers in Iran Unresolved *[YONHAP]* 32
Foreign Ministry To Dispatch First Employee to UNESCO *[YONHAP]* 32
'Unreasonable' Use of Gulf War Funds Criticized *[CHUNGANG ILBO 17 Oct]* 32
North Korean Defectors Describe Life as Prisoners *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Oct]* 33
CHOSON ILBO on PRC's View of Korean War Role *[15 Oct]* 34
Committee Asks Seoul To Raise Rice Purchasing Price *[THE KOREA TIMES 17 Oct]* 35
BOK To 'Flexibly' Manage 4th Quarter Money Supply *[YONHAP]* 35
Central Bank Ranks 42d in Survey of Independence *[YONHAP]* 35
Institute Predicts Lowest Employment Growth in 5 Years *[YONHAP]* 35
Seoul Launches Development of 'Next Generation' Cars *[THE KOREA TIMES 17 Oct]* 36
Report Alleges Chaebol Encouraged To Run Banks *[THE KOREA TIMES 17 Oct]* 36
Minister Bids Farewell to PRC Commerce Official *[YONHAP]* 37
    Meets Irish, German Officials *[YONHAP]* 37
Clinton Win Can Mean 'Drastic Reduction' in U.S. Troops *[YONHAP]* 37
President No Meets Los Angeles Mayor Bradley *[YONHAP]* 37
Police Report 8-Month Decline in Illegal Demonstrations *[YONHAP]* 38

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Minister Leaves for Visit to Indonesia, Japan *[Rangoon TV]* 39
Delegates Return From Philippines, ROK 13 Oct *[Rangoon TV]* 39
Thai Firm Named To Handle TV, Radio Advertising *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Removal of Martial Law Order Posters Ordered *[WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 7 Oct]* 39
Home Ministry Renames Township Zones as Districts *[WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 Oct]* 39
Delegate Selection for National Convention Begins *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Hanthawaddy District Discusses Delegate Selection *[Rangoon TV]* 40
SLORC Secretary Tin U Visits Loikaw, Bawlake *[Rangoon TV]* 40
Article Views Military Role in Politics *[WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 9 Oct]* 40

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir: Sabah Cannot Hold Referendum on Union *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 14 Oct]* 42
Chinese Chambers on Resolution on Racial Equality *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]* 43
Daily Urges Enhancement of ASEAN Grouping *[BERITA HARIAN 10 Oct]* 44
Compulsory Press Accreditation Cards Viewed *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 44

Singapore

Sembawang Group Plans Refinery on Karimun Island *[Singapore Radio]* 45

Cambodia

People in Takeo Demand Return of Land *[Radio VGNUFC]* 45
Monitoring Committee Issues Declaration 4 Oct *[Radio VGNUFC]* 45
PDK Designates Generals for Each Control Zone *[Radio VGNUFC]* 46
Khmer Rouge Reaffirms Stance on 22 Aug Proposal *[Radio VGNUFC]* 47
KR 'Excluding' Themselves From Peace Process *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
Further on Hor Namhong Activities in New York *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
Report Says More Vietnamese, Weapons Arrive *[Radio VGNUFC]* 48
AFP Report Cited on KR Kidnapping 8 Vietnamese *[SPK]* 48
Khmer Rouge Violations Since 7 Oct Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 48

12 Oct First-Level MMWG Meeting Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 49
Phnom Penh Criticizes Son Sann for Defending KR *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 50
KR Army Spokesman Denies Blowing Up Bridges *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 51
Khmer Rouge Views UNTAC Voter Registration *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 51
KR Links Banditry, Lack of Support for Regime *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 52
KR Rejects UNTAC Charge of Killing Vietnamese *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 52
Stronger Pressure on Khmer Rouge Urged *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 53
Khmer Rouge Urged for Evidence of SRV Presence *[AFP]* ... 53
KR Reports SRV-Backed Dry-Season Offensive *[AFP]* ... 54
Vietnamese Issue Reiterated at SNC Meeting *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 55
Sihanouk Refuses To Be Elected President 20 Oct *[AFP]* ... 55
Foreign Minister Seeking Treatment in Paris *[AFP]* ... 55
CPP Sets Up Commission To Organize Festivities *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 56
Trade Delegation's Visit to Malaysia Reported *[SPK]* ... 56
Chea Sim, Hun Sen Receive Thanks From SRV *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 56
Chea Sim Holds Talks With Thai Prime Minister *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 57
    More on Chea Sim, Chuan Meeting *[SPK]* ... 57

Indonesia

Impact of North American Free Trade Area Viewed *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 58
Diplomatic Ties Established With Slovenia *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 58
Editorial Views Formation of New Thai Cabinet *[KOMPAS 1 Oct]* ... 58
Sutrisno Not Opposed to Australian F-111 Purchase *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 59

Laos

National Assembly Election Preparations Reported *[KPL]* ... 60
Presidential Decree on Number of House Members *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 60
President Appoints National Election Committee *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 60
Chaleun Yiapaoheu Gives Interview on Election *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 60
National Assembly Elections To Be Held 20 Dec *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 61
Phoun Sipaseut Returns From UNGA Session *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 61

Philippines

Manila Denies Talks With U.S. on Subic Access *[MANILA BULLETIN 18 Oct]* ... 62
Ramos: Mutual Defense Treaty Still in Force *[BUSINESS WORLD 20 Oct]* ... 62
Government Considers Dropping Claim to Sabah *[MALAYA 20 Oct]* ... 63
Joint Committee Formed To Handle Sabah Issue *[Quezon City Radio]* ... 63
Ramos Vows To Block Japanese Plutonium Shipment *[Quezon City TV]* ... 64
Unification Body Issues Passes to Rebel Leaders *[Quezon City TV]* ... 64
Sison Said To Remain Communist Party Chairman *[Quezon City TV]* ... 64

Thailand

Spokesman Outlines Cambodian Peace Plan *[BANGKOK POST 17 Oct]* ... 65
Minister Discusses Cambodia With UK's Goodlad *[Bangkok Radio]* ... 65
Government Faces Foreign Policy Dilemma on Burma *[THE NATION 12 Oct]* ... 66
Closer Ties Urged To End Burma's Isolation *[THAI RAT 16 Oct]* ... 67
Economic Domination Over Laos Threatens Ties *[THE NATION 9 Oct]* ... 67
Government Urged To Stop Foot-Dragging on AFTA *[BANGKOK POST 20 Oct]* ... 68
Navy To Scale Down Personnel, Improve Weaponry *[Bangkok Radio]* ... 69

Vietnam

Army Paper Views U.S. Presidential Elections *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 69
Paper Condemns Killing of Vietnamese in Cambodia *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 69
Khmer Rouge, Cambodian Peace Process Viewed *[Hanoi International]* ... 70
Team Formed To Survey Resources in Spratlys *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 70
New Government Holds First Meeting 16-17 Oct *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 70

Paper Highlights Smuggling, Corruption Links *[Hanoi Radio]* 71
Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Le Duc Anh Views Role of War Veterans Association *[Hanoi Radio]* 73

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Latest U.S. Sales Heighten 'Wheat War' *[Melbourne International]* 74
Canberra Considers Buying More U.S. Bombers *[Melbourne International]* 74
    Moves Taken To Reassure Neighbors *[Melbourne International]* 75
Spokesman Says Government Still Hopeful on GATT *[Melbourne International]* 75
Canberra To Maintain Pressure on Burma for Reform *[Melbourne International]* 76

Papua New Guinea

Joint Multinational Mission To Visit Bougainville *[Melbourne International]* 76

Vanuatu

Full Diplomatic Ties With France Restored *[Melbourne International]* 76

Japan

Miyazawa Seeks To Make Tokyo G-7 Summit Simple

OW1710071292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has instructed the Foreign Ministry to simplify a summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrial nations planned for next July in Tokyo and give it an Asia-Pacific flavor, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday.

The sources said simplification measures will include the reduction of documents to be adopted such as the economic declaration and the streamlining of ceremonies.

British Prime Minister John Major first proposed the simplification of the annual G-7 summit talks at the Munich summit in July.

Among Major's proposals were making the annual talks biannual or to reduce the number of opening times some other way, cutting down on documents to be issued and streamlining foreign and finance ministerial meetings.

The Foreign Ministry takes Miyazawa's instruction as an expression of his discontent with lesser time G-7 leaders have to compare notes due to time-consuming arrangements for the wording of documents to be adopted, the sources said.

The ministry will consider a reform plan to quell growing dissatisfaction among G-7 leaders that the summit provides fewer opportunities than at the time of its start to discuss topics in a frank and candid fashion, they said.

"Unlike U.S. and European leaders, who are often visiting one another's country, the summit gives important chances to Japan. It is reasonable for the G-7 leaders to discuss whether to streamline various meetings," said a high-ranking ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The sources said the ministry will focus on the reduction of documents centering on the economic declaration, which is criticized for its all-inclusiveness and lengthiness, and simplify ceremonies.

The G-7 comprise the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan.

On how to give the annual talks an Asia-Pacific flavor, the ministry intends to work out specific measures upon receiving a report at the end of the year from an advisory panel to the prime minister, which is designed to consider the future course of the Asia-Pacific region and Japan in the 21st century.

The ministry is also looking into the possibility of reflecting in a document, to be adopted at the Tokyo summit, the fresh meaning and role of the Asia-Pacific region, the sources said.

The Tokyo G-7 summit will be the first to be held in Asia in seven years.

Farm Ministry Plans To Keep Ban on Rice Imports

OW1910052092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan's farm ministry will try to keep a ban on rice imports even if the United States and the European Community (EC) break an impasse in global trade talks by settling their differences on agricultural subsidies, a senior ministry official said Monday.

"We have not heard anything about the U.S. and EC reaching an agreement in the four-way trade meeting," said the senior official at the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. "We have no idea whether the two sides will reach an agreement in the near future," he added.

Reports from Canada on a weekend meeting of trade representatives of the United States, the EC, Canada, and Japan, said they had called for talks on the Uruguay Round of global trade talks to be resumed and that the deadlock on farm trade could be resolved in a matter of days.

The ministry official, who asked anonymity, said a turning point will be this week's ministerial meeting between the United States and the EC.

Asked about the likelihood of increased pressure on Japan to open its rice market once the U.S. and the EC compromise on their farm dispute, he said, "Japan will not change its stance."

Japan will keep negotiating in the trade round, held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to change a proposal to replace import bans with tariffs, he said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a regular press conference he had received a report that U.S.-EC negotiations made progress at the meeting in Canada, but he denied that they had reached a specific agreement.

Japan is cautiously awaiting further details, he said.

U.S. Election Effect on Relations With PRC Viewed

OW1710021792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 17 KYODO—If Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton collects the keys to the White House on November 3, he should not count on receiving a fond congratulatory telegram from Beijing.

With Sino-U.S. relations already scraping along at rock bottom after a series of bitter bilateral disputes, China's aging leaders fear a Clinton presidency would fan the flames by directly linking China's trade privileges to improvements in its human rights record.

Given this scenario, it does not take an old China hand to realize that Beijing fervently hopes President George Bush can land a second term in the Oval Office. Still, even his much-vaunted China-friendly credentials are now in doubt following last month's announced sale of 150 F-16 fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

Indeed, many experts suspect Sino-U.S. relations will deteriorate further regardless of who wins in November. As David Shambaugh, editor of the CHINA QUARTERLY, put it recently, "The honeymoon period in Sino-U.S. relations is well and truly over."

Although some analysts view the F-16 sale as desperate electioneering, there are other signs that Bush is no longer prepared to stick his political neck out for Beijing.

The key issue behind Bush's apparent about-face is China's burgeoning trade surplus with the United States, which U.S. Government officials say may top 19 billion dollars this year.

The Bush administration told Beijing in August that it would impose tariffs on some 3.9 billion dollars worth of Chinese goods if China failed to lift market access restrictions at home.

Although a last-minute compromise was reached in Washington before a deadline imposed by the U.S. expired October 10, harsh language from the White House underscored Bush's determination to appear to be tough on China.

The United States explicitly linked progress in the trade talks to China's open desire to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). "If they fail to settle this case, then they are not getting into GATT. Period," said senior U.S. trade negotiator Ira Wolf last month.

But what China fears most is the ending of most-favored-nation (MFN) status in its trade dealings with the United States.

Most-favored-nation status ensures that Chinese exports to the United States are subject to the lowest allowable tariff levels.

And since one-quarter of all Chinese exports go to the U.S., while the U.S. sends just 2 percent of its exports to China, it is obvious which country stands to lose more if the status is ended.

Hence a Bush White House pays China rich dividends, since the President has vetoed annual efforts by Congress to impose strict conditions on renewing China's favored trade status.

Shambaugh says Clinton cannot afford to be so generous either economically or politically. "I don't see how a Democrat president could veto overwhelming votes in Congress to impose conditions on MFN," he said.

While Clinton would be unlikely to give U.S. relations with China the same priority as has Bush—a former ambassador to Beijing—he recently hinted that a change in policy toward Beijing would emerge under his stewardship.

Clinton has blasted Bush's policy on China for undermining China's fledgling democracy movement. "There is no more striking example of Mr. Bush's indifference to democracy than his policy toward China," he said in a recent foreign policy address.

It did not go unnoticed in Beijing when two exiled Chinese dissidents from the 1989 democracy movement, Chai Ling and Li Lu, made podium appearances at this year's Democratic Party convention in New York.

Speaking in Wisconsin on October 1, Clinton voiced support for the establishment of a U.S. Government-funded Radio Station Free China to broadcast to China, the type of aggressive measure that Beijing is particularly anxious to prevent.

Senior Democrats in Congress also have been pressing for a U.S.-China bilateral human rights commission, another proposal close to Clinton's heart in this election year.

Herein lies the Chinese Communist Party's greatest fear—a Clinton presidency forcing a strict human rights agenda down its throat, with the threat of trade sanctions as a trump card.

But one senior Chinese diplomat said he thinks current setbacks in Sino-U.S. relations reflect the constraints of domestic politics in both countries rather than a lasting bilateral rift.

Han Xu, envoy to Washington from 1985 to 1989 and now head of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, said real progress will only be possible once the curtain falls on both China's 14th Party Congress and the U.S. election.

Han said he personally wants Bush to win and hints that China is not about to add to the President's woes by launching personal attacks concerning the F-16 sale. "Even though it's a form of betrayal, we will not resort to name-calling," he said.

Chinese Groups Seek Emperor's Apology for WWII

OW1710035792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] New York, Oct. 16 KYODO—Seven Chinese organizations overseas handed two statements Friday to the Japanese Consulate General in New York calling for Japanese Emperor Akihito to apologize officially to the Chinese people for Japan's aggression earlier this century.

The organizations also plan to run full-page advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES within a few days about the emperor's visit to China on October 23-28, said Tsung Su, a leader of the organizations. The advertisements will contain the same demand as the statements, Tsung Su said.

The statement in the Japanese version presented by six Chinese groups, including ones in the eastern United States, Sao Paulo, Los Angeles and Hong Kong, said the principal significance to Chinese people does not lie in cooperative bilateral relations for the moment, but in a review of history.

The statement called on the emperor to explain the past and make an apology for the imperial family's role in Japan's invasion and partial occupation of China before and during World War II.

The second statement, made in English by the "Alliance for Memorial and Justice" based in New York, asked the emperor to take the moral lead in promoting concrete plans to show Japan's regret.

"By doing so, Emperor Akihito would have helped exorcise the demons of his country's past and nurture a national moral strength compatible with Japan's economic might," the statement said.

Among the plans the statement asked the emperor to endorse were the establishment of a committee to investigate the human and property damage China suffered during the war and the construction in Hiroshima of a memorial hall for victims of Japanese militarism.

'Appropriate Words' in Preparation for PRC

OW1710035492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japanese Government officials have been spending nightmarish weeks since the dog days of August to prepare the appropriate words of apology to be delivered by Emperor Akihito on his October 23-28 visit to China.

Well-placed government sources said Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet has been so ultrasensitive to the topic that it imposed a gag order on the final version of the imperial apology for Japanese aggression in China before and during World War II.

"If it leaks (to the press) in advance, commit harakiri," government leaders said to express the seriousness of the gag order to subordinates and bureaucrats involved in the process, the sources said.

During a Thursday news conference, Emperor Akihito commented about Japan's wartime history, saying "in recent times, there was a period of unfortunate history."

The Miyazawa cabinet started work on the matter just before or after its August 25 decision to send Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to China this month, the first visit by a Japanese monarch to China, several sources recalled.

Immediately after the decision, the sources said, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato held secret meetings with two to three experts in a rare step to prevent a repeat of the chaos over an imperial apology during South Korean President No Tae-u's visit to Tokyo in May 1990.

Shortly before his Japan visit, President No expressed hope that the emperor would offer a clear-cut apology for Japan's 1919-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, alluding to what South Koreans thought was the late Emperor Hirohito's reference to the "unfortunate past" during then President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in 1984.

But the No statement angered members of the conservative ruling Liberal Democratic Party, who said Japan should not give in to such a request. A diplomatic tiff between Tokyo and Seoul ensued, prompting then LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa to make an apology.

At a welcome banquet for president No, Emperor Akihito who had succeeded his father by then, expressed his "deepest regret" over "the sufferings your people underwent during this unfortunate period, which was brought about by my country."

Despite Miyazawa's pledge not to ask the emperor to do the onerous "political job" of apologizing for the Japanese military invasion and partial occupation of China, the emperor will mention the unpleasant past during his visit, as he has in previous meetings with Asian leaders, official sources say.

"The emperor feels he wants to frankly express his own feelings," one of the sources said.

Nevertheless, Miyazawa has final approval of what the 58-year-old emperor says about the dark chapter of Sino-Japanese relations, although his chief spokesman Kato has insisted the imperial visit is not a trip of apology.

Publicly, the Chinese Government has maintained it is up to Japan to decide how the emperor will describe the wartime actions of its soldiers.

Despite China's seemingly hands-off approach, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry source said, "It's natural to take the feelings of the Chinese people into account."

A guide to what Emperor Akihito may say during his trip to Beijing, Xian and Shanghai is a joint communique that Japan and China issued in September 1972 when they established diplomatic relations.

"The Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself," the statement said.

PRC 14th National Congress Developments Welcomed

OW1910033492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan welcomes the Chinese Communist Party's appointment of younger members to its Central Committee as a sign that economic reform policies are becoming entrenched, the top government spokesman said Monday.

"There was a major change and we are watching with interest," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said. "It seems that the direction is in favor of economic reform and openness." He said that developments at the party's 14th National Congress, which closed Sunday, were "as expected."

The congress ended with an endorsement of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's policy of promoting economic reforms.

Almost half of the Central Committee's 189 full members were reportedly replaced with younger people, bringing down the average age to 56.

26,000 Police Mobilized for Emperor's China Visit

OW1910103292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has mobilized 26,000 police against possible attacks by left- and right-wing extremists in connection with the imminent visit of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to China, MPD officials said Monday [19 October].

Police are guarding the Imperial Palace in central Tokyo and Narita Airport in Chiba Prefecture, where the imperial couple leave Friday for Beijing on their six-day state visit.

In addition, police are guarding the prime minister's official residence and have partly blocked major roads in central Tokyo.

Police said they are on "extremely strict alert" until the emperor and empress return home October 28.

Left-wing extremists have been very critical of Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia as well as the emperor's visit to China as a revival of Japanese imperialism.

The extremists have set fire to 16 places in several prefectures, including five Shinto shrines, when the main corps of Japanese peacekeepers left for Cambodia on October 13.

Right-wingers are also strongly opposed to the emperor's visit to China as he might be obliged by the Japanese Government to apologize for Japanese atrocities committed before and during World War II.

Spokesman Rules Out Apology to China by Emperor

OW2010110392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Emperor Akihito will not make an apology on Japan's behalf for its past aggression in China during remarks at a banquet to be held in his honor Friday [23 October], the first day of his six-day visit there, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"This is not a mission to make an apology and this banquet is not an occasion to make an apology," spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told a gathering of foreign correspondents.

"This is a mission to promote good-will between our two nations and peoples, not a political visit," he said, emphasizing that the emperor "is above politics...separated and divorced from politics."

Hanabusa said that for the emperor to apologize would be tantamount to his making a "political statement," which would be inadmissable in view of his constitutionally limited role as a "symbol of the state and of the unity of the people."

"He should not do what he is not expected by the Constitution to do," the spokesman said.

Hanabusa said Emperor Akihito will indeed "touch on" Japan's past aggression against China at the banquet "in one way or another."

"But it's going to express his sentiment, it is not the expression of the sentiment of the state."

The spokesman took pains to convince his skeptical audience that an apology is something that can be undertaken only by the Japanese Government.

"That has already been taken care of 20 years ago in the case of China," he said, referring to what he called a "straightforward apology" in 1972 when Tokyo and China concluded a joint communique which stated that Japan "deeply reproaches itself" for its past actions.

The emperor's banquet remarks will ostensibly reflect his personal feelings, but Hanabusa confirmed the government has the major role in their drafting. "The remarks to be made by his majesty have been worked out by the government in close contact with his majesty," he said.

Hanabusa acknowledged that in considering the wording to be employed, the government was paying heed to elements in Japan opposed to an imperial apology.

He said that even an Indian judge at the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo after World War II held that Japan was not singularly responsible for the Pacific war.

"It may happen that some people are not happy about what his majesty will have to say, but that is why the government is attaching a great deal of care and attention to the remarks," he said.

Hanabusa said Chinese leaders have a clear understanding of the whole situation and "don't care much about what the emperor will have to say," feeling that "it's up to him."

The spokesman said that aside from the issue of an imperial apology, there is a "very, very clear sense of remorse among Japanese people about what we did to our neighbors in Asia" as evidenced by polls.

"We are aware that this general sense of animosity still remains and this is something we will have to deal with for some time to come," he said.

ROK Envoy Comments on Bilateral Ties, Goals

OW1910084892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—South Korea's Ambassador to Japan O Chae-hui called on South Korea and Japan Monday [19 October] to acknowledge bilateral problems arising from Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula as that of the past and build a relationship fitting of the new era.

Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, O said although Seoul and Tokyo have problems that need to be addressed, such as Korean women being forced to provide sex to the Japanese Imperial Army soldiers during World War II, the two nations are important partners and should further strengthen bilateral ties.

He noted that effort on the part of the people of both nations is most important in building better ties.

He compared government-level agreements, or "diplomatic solutions," to that of surgery.

"When one is sick, the sickness will not be cured only through surgery. Rather, recuperation after the surgery is important," he said.

O called normalization of Seoul-Tokyo ties in 1965 the surgery and efforts by people of both nations to further friendship the cure after the surgery.

For better relations, he said the two nations should promote exchanges in various fields for mutual understanding and work to wipe out misunderstandings and prejudice.

When problems occur, the countries should try to solve them "reasonably, not emotionally," and should try to understand the other's point of view, O said.

"South Korea and Japan should try to find common factors instead of differences and acknowledge what would be commonly beneficial for the development of bilateral relations," he said.

He welcomed a joint study group by South Korean and Japanese academics of school textbooks on history. He suggested some kind of framework be set up to realize the project.

Turning to South Korea's establishment of diplomatic ties with China in late August, O said correcting abnormal relations with Beijing was "unavoidable considering the international situation." Thus, severing ties with Taiwan was also unavoidable, although regrettable, he continued.

The South Korean ambassador welcomed recent proposals to set up a regional framework to discuss security matters in Asia as "positive" moves for the stability and safety of the region.

Saying that North Korea had delayed the end of the cold war in the Northeast Asian region, O called on Pyongyang to accept mutual inspection of nuclear facilities.

He said there is an "international consensus" on the need for such inspections besides that of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ROK Wants To 'Deepen' Military Exchanges

OW2010124392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—South Korea wants to deepen military exchanges with Japan, the Chief of Staff of the South Korean Army, Kim Chin-yong, said Tuesday [20 October] in a meeting with Sohei Miyashita, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency.

But he said a strengthening of military exchanges between the countries as mentioned in South Korea's latest white book on defense was not aimed at establishing a military alliance.

"What we want is deepening interchange through exchanging reports and military staff as well as holding seminars on security in the Pacific region," Kim explained, an approach which was adopted by Miyashita.

However, Defense Agency Vice Director General Akira Hiyoshi, who also participated in the talk, turned down Kim's proposal to exchange weapons technology, saying such an exchange was not possible under Japan's three principles banning weapons exports.

The three principles ban Japan's weapons exports to communist countries, countries under a United Nations arms embargo, or countries involved in international conflicts or those likely to be involved in such conflicts.

Spokesman Rules Out Military Alliance With ROK

OW2010123592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Japan welcomes South Korea's recently stated plans to strengthen bilateral military exchanges, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday [20 October].

Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told reporters in a news conference that Japan welcomes the plans contained in South Korea's new defense white paper for 1992-93.

Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita told foreign correspondents in a press conference Monday that to build mutual trust with South Korea to enhance regional security, it is desirable to expand the military personnel exchange program already in existence.

But he ruled out any possibility of forming a military alliance with South Korea.

Some Japanese commentators, including a former ambassador to Thailand, have said Japan should not completely rule out the prospect of coming to Seoul's assistance militarily, as a last resort, should it again be attacked by North Korea.

The government, however, has not taken any such position in light of sensitivities in neighboring countries stemming from Japan's past militaristic aggression.

7 Locations Selected for Import Promotion Zones

OW2010122292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—The government announced Tuesday [20 October] the selection of seven locations as foreign access zones designed to promote imports and foreign investment.

The seven places include areas around Chitose Airport in Hokkaido, New Kansai International Airport under construction off Osaka, Nagasaki Airport in Kyushu, and the port city of Kobe.

The government said it has selected 10 other places for a survey by the Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) for a second round of selection as foreign access zones.

According to the government, distribution centers and other import promotion facilities will be established in the designated zones to facilitate the entry of foreign enterprises to the Japanese market.

The government will provide low-interest loans for such projects, officials said.

DA Head Criticizes SDF Officer's Coup Idea

OW1910082592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Defense Agency chief Sohei Miyashita said Monday [19 October] recent comments by a military officer that only a coup d'etat or revolution can clean up political corruption is an unacceptable challenge to parliamentary democracy.

"Japan's Constitution is based on parliamentary democracy, which has been accepted by the Japanese public and is now close to establishment," Miyashita said in a luncheon meeting at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

"The officer's remarks are a challenge to parliamentary democracy and therefore we cannot accept it," he said.

The state minister and director general of the agency made the comment in response to a question on an article written by Maj. Shinsaku Yanai, a lecturer in strategy and military history at Japan's Defense Academy, published in the popular weekly magazine SHUKAN BUNSHUN last Thursday.

The Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officer criticized the allegedly lax legal treatment of ruling party kingpin Shin Kanemaru, who announced his resignation from the Diet last Wednesday in the wake of public outrage over his acceptance of an illicit 500 million yen political donation from the now-defunct mobster-linked company.

"It's now impossible to right the wrongs legally through elections, the basis of a democracy. What paths can we take to remove this? Only a coup d'etat or a revolution," Yanai wrote in the magazine article penned before Kanemaru offered to give up his Diet seat.

Noting the magazine commentary is the isolated view of one person, Miyashita said there is no sentiment among SDF officers favoring a coup or a revolution to halt political corruption.

"I suspect you draw a conclusion that other SDF officers also share this kind of view, but I firmly believe it is not true and it must never be true," Miyashita said.

"We will conduct a thorough investigation and take appropriate steps about this," he said in what is taken to indicate the officer will be disciplined.

"We pay great heed to civilian control (of the military) under our political system, so I am convinced that kind of thing should not take place," he said.

On Japan's peacekeeping efforts in Cambodia on a United Nations mission, Miyashita expressed hope the SDF personnel will successfully fulfill their duty in line with the Japanese peacekeeping cooperation law which allows SDF personnel to be sent overseas to join U.N. operations and enhance understanding of the SDF among the Japanese public.

"The peacekeeping legislation was approved in the Diet in mid-July. Public understanding of the law has since deepened and I appreciate that," Miyashita said.

Prosecutors To Investigate Kanemaru's Political Funds

OW1710041292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Prosecutors intend to unravel the flow of illicit political funds channeled to ruling party strongman Shin Kanemaru from scandal-stained trucking firm Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., informed sources said Saturday.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office will begin the investigation by questioning Kanemaru's first secretary and secretaries of Diet members who belong to the biggest faction within the dominant Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the sources said.

Kanemaru's secretary reportedly told prosecutors earlier that the 500 million yen Kanemaru had received from the now-defunct express parcel delivery firm was distributed to about 60 members of the LDP's largest faction, which former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita founded in 1987 and Kanemaru headed until earlier this week.

However, owing to a lack of evidence on the flow of the money, prosecutors were earlier reported to give up on the idea of trying to indict the concerned faction members for violating the political funds control law. The law bars politicians from accepting more than 1.5 million yen in political funds from an individual or corporation in a single year.

Kanemaru, 78, admitted in an August 27 news conference that he accepted 500 million yen from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, before the February 1990 general election, and announced his resignation as the LDP vice president.

Watanabe has been charged with aggravated breach of trust by incurring huge losses for Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin.

Kanemaru, who has been the power behind the thrones of several prime ministers, including Kiichi Miyazawa, paid a 200,000 yen fine after prosecutors filed a summary indictment against him on a charge of violating the Political Funds Control Law.

On Wednesday, he said he will retire from politics because of a national outpouring of disgust that threatened to engulf his entire party.

Thus far, the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office has received five complaints seeking information on how the fallen LDP power broker distributed the money since Kanemaru received what many people view a light punishment.

In a related move, a group of Social Democratic Party Diet members handed prosecutors a written demand on Friday to indict Kanemaru and the unidentified faction members for infringing income tax laws.

The delegation from Japan's largest opposition party called on the prosecutors to clarify whether the money Kanemaru had received constituted an unsolicited donation, a form of remuneration which should be a subject to tax or was a hidden political donation.

Takeshita Faction Fails To Reach Accord on Leader

OW1810145392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Senior members of the biggest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) failed Sunday [18 October] to reach an agreement on picking a new leader to replace Shin Kanemaru, faction sources said.

The sources said the eight members of the Takeshita faction, founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, only agreed to completely change the group's leadership and peacefully settle the issue through talks.

In a meeting lasting two and a half hours, they also agreed the new leader should coordinate factional affairs in harmony and be able to promote policies toward the 21st century, the sources said.

They will resume talks at 11 A.M. Monday.

Rivalry has intensified in the faction, which makes up about one- third of all LDP parliamentarians, since Kanemaru, 78, announced his resignation from the Diet last Wednesday over his receipt of 500 million yen in illegal political funds from the scandal-tainted Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The faction is now virtually divided into groups supporting or opposing former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, Kanemaru's protege and acting chairman.

Ozawa, Moriyoshi Sato, and Hajime Funada participated in Sunday's meeting from the Ozawa group. Former Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and Keizo Obuchi, another former party secretary general, were from the anti-Ozawa group while Ken Harada, Hideo Utsumi, and Shigenobu Sakano are regarded as independents.

Ozawa is poised to seek the chairmanship, while the anti-Ozawa group led by LDP Diet Policy Affairs Committee Chairman Seiroku Kajiyama is preparing to put up Obuchi, the right-hand man of Takeshita who founded the bloc in 1987, the sources said.

Prior to the meeting, the anti-Ozawa group gathered at a Tokyo hotel and reaffirmed its policy of preventing Ozawa from becoming leader, they said.

On Friday, the faction agreed at a general meeting to pick a new leader by Wednesday, when Kanemaru's resignation as a Diet member becomes effective.

However, it may be unable to reach an agreement by Wednesday, since the confrontation of the two groups has intensified, the sources said.

Feuding between the pro- and anti-Ozawa groups could delay a final decision on who will ultimately lead the 109-member faction until shortly before an extraordinary Diet session convenes October 30, they said.

They said if Ozawa chooses not to run, his supporters may nominate Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, regarded as an independent. The Ozawa group will reject Obuchi as chairman, thereby leading to all-out confrontation between the two groups, they predicted.

Earlier in the day, Hata proposed in a lecture in Ueda, Nagano Prefecture, that a collective leadership of the faction should replace the chairmanship.

'Tug-of-War' Continues

OW1910113792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The tug-of-war within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)'s largest faction continued Monday [19 October] as senior members of the faction met to choose a successor to fallen leader Shin Kanemaru.

A group loyal to former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, acting chairman of the faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, continued maneuvering to seek support and senior members held talks in the morning and evening but failed to come up with a nomination, faction sources said.

In a morning session former Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto checked the Ozawa group's moves, saying a new chairman should be chosen through talks, the sources said.

Hideo Utsumi, regarded as neutral, urged members to avoid breaking up of the faction.

Thirty faction members from the House of Councillors met Monday afternoon and agreed to maintain unity of the 109-member faction.

A senior member of the Ozawa group said it gathered signatures from 36 out of the 67 faction members in the House of Representatives.

The group opposing the Ozawa camp led by LDP Diet Policy Affairs Committee Chairman Seiroku Kajiyama is pushing to pick Keizo Obuchi, another LDP secretary general who is a right-hand man of Takeshita. Takeshita fell from power after the 1989 Recruit scandal.

The senior members will meet again Tuesday morning. [passage omitted on background of scandal]

'Conclave Sessions' Continue

OW2010040992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO—Eight senior members of the Liberal Democratic Party's biggest faction failed again Tuesday to agree on who should be the faction leader to succeed retired kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, faction sources said.

The top faction officers discussed possible takeovers by Ichiro Ozawa, Keizo Obuchi, or Tsutomu Hata during the 37-minute morning session, the sources said.

The faction has been torn between pro- and anti-Ozawa groups following the downfall of Kanemaru in a corrpution scandal involving the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin trucking company.

The senior officers will resume discussions in the afternoon, the sources said.

The eight top members who have continued the series of conclave sessions are Ozawa, Obuchi, Ryutaro Hashimoto, Ken Harada, Hideo Utsumi, Shigenobu Sakano, Moriyoshi Sato, and Hajime Funada.

At the session, Sato recommended Ozawa as new faction leader, while Hashimoto endorsed Obuchi, the sources said.

Ozawa however declined his recommendation and instead proposed that Hata will take over the faction leadership, they said.

The faction has already agreed to pick Kanemaru's successor by Wednesday, when Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet will take effect.

The No. 1 faction, officially called the Keisei-kai, comprises 109, over one-fourth, of all the LDP's Diet members, excluding Kanemaru, who has already announced his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives.

Ozawa and Obuchi both served as LDP secretary general under former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Obuchi was chief cabinet secretary under former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in 1987-1989, while Ozawa was a deputy chief cabinet secretary at that time.

Ozawa is known as Kanemaru's protege and heir apparent, while Obuchi is regarded as the closest associate of Takeshita, who founded the faction in 1987.

Hata, the incumbent finance minister, who was originally regarded as a fence sitter, has turned pro-Ozawa in the past week, poltical sources said.

The faction's power struggle intensified after Kanemaru, 78, announced his retirement from the political world last Wednesday over his receipt of 500 million yen in illegal political contributions from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. and alleged ties to a major underworld organization.

With 67 members in the powerful House of Representatives and 42 in the House of Councillors, the Keisei-kai group has played pivotal roles in the party and Diet affairs under the cabinets of former Prime Minister Kaifu and incumbent Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

LDP To Meet Demand for Diet Summoning of Takeshita

OW1910143892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) plans to meet demands of opposition parties that former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita be summoned to the Diet to testify on his alleged links with gangsters, LDP sources said Monday [19 October].

At a meeting of the party's executives, Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the LDP Diet Affairs Committee, said that Takeshita intends to clarify his reported ties with an underground syndicate.

No objections were raised by the LDP's top four officials, including Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, to Kajiyama's proposal to meet the oppositions' demand at the extraordinary session of the Diet, which is expected to convene October 30, according to the sources.

Kajiyama and the LDP's top four executives met at the ruling party's headquarters to discuss its strategy on the upcoming Diet session.

Kajiyama, however, stopped short of mentioning whether Takeshita will appear before the Diet as a sworn witness, saying he has not yet heard concrete requests from the opposition camp.

Opposition parties are united in their demands that Takeshita be summoned to the Diet to explain allegations that a gangster boss played a role in his winning the LDP presidential race in 1987.

Just prior to the election, former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru reportedly asked Susumu Ishii, late chairman of Inagawa-Kai, the country's second-largest underworld organization, to stop a right-wing group's harassments of Takeshita. The request was reportedly made through Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the now-defunct trucking firm Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

Following Kanemaru's resignation from the Diet last Wednesday to take responsibility for his receipt of 500 million yen in illegal donations from Watanabe, public outcry has been mounting against Takeshita for his alleged links with gangsters.

Small, Midsized Enterprises Face Challenges

922A0355A Tokyo TSUSAN JANARU in Japanese Jul 92 pp 40-45

[Roundtable discussion by Hideo Kikuchi, professor of economics, Saitama University; Keiji Ishii, managing director, Association of National Wire Rod Product Industry Unions; Munemoto Otsuka, Hyogo Prefecture Small and Medium Business Group; Katsuro Shinzeki, former deputy chief, Small and Medium Enterprise Agency: "Seeking a New Image for Small and Medium-Sized Firms"; place and date not given]

[Text] *The environment surrounding small and medium-sized businesses is severe, including increases in consumers' needs and diversification, technological innovations, and progress in automation, and labor shortages and the like. What is required to get over this severity and to plan for future development? We had our participants discuss the future role of small and medium-sized businesses, including their expectations.*

The environment surrounding small and medium companies remains harsh. They are in the process of confronting an even more difficult phase, especially with such things as the widening gap in soft management resources with large companies, deepening personnel problems, increasing distribution costs, and an economy that is in an adjustment phase. The question becomes how to overcome these problems.

On the other hand, great expectations are placed on small and midsized companies, which are the fountainhead of vitality in the Japanese economy. Furthermore, new roles are also being called for to respond to changes in the age—their core role in regional economies based on the clustering of small and midsized businesses, and such things as international contributions from personnel exchanges, and their role as carriers of automation and technological innovation through partnerships with other small and midsized firms and with big companies—and the question is how each company can make the most its own characteristics and respond to these expectations.

We tried to put together this special article on the new themes for small and midsized businesses and on the new images being sought.

How To View Prospects

[Shinzeki] As far as their prospects are concerned, at present, Japan's economy is in an adjustment phase. In this environment a view of a weakness in the economy is spreading among small and midsized businesses and a slowdown continues with such things as a decline in current profits and stagnation in production and export. On 31 March the government decided on an "emergency economic policy," and even in the field of small and midsized companies it took steps for a detailed aid policy for small and midsized businesses, including such things as countermeasures for subcontractor small and midsized business, and for finance for small and midsized businesses as the main policies. And so, we would like to ask you all to speak about the recent trends in the economic climate for small and midsized enterprises and about the outlook for the future. Let's start with professor Kikuchi.

[Kikuchi] Even though for four years up until now we have had an extremely hot climate, it has suddenly become quite cold, and I think there has been all kinds of suffering. In these four years, as if the shortage of workers will continue, the Japanese economy has grown fairly considerably, but since about October to December of last year that sense of labor shortage has eased up a little, and on the contrary, there are those who say they want to increase sales and orders.

The automobile, computer, and semiconductor industries that have pulled the Japanese economy along are worsening this time, and in that sense I wonder if it isn't that there are now many who are lost, as the small and midsized enterprises have nowhere to run? Small and midsized business are planning on moving into the software industry in a big way especially, and, facing the 21st century, it is an industry that we must nurture in the future too; however, with the current credit recession there appear to be excess people in this industry. This is the aspect, that what was a comparatively good thing up until now has now become bad, that gives me the feeling that the current recession has rather big psychological influences.

If the midsized and small enterprise businessmen persevere and promote a reduction in production, this will become a motive force for a speedy restoration of the economy, but on the contrary, at the juncture where everyone is saying it's terrible, I wonder if there isn't an aspect that will reduce the amount of time you have to endure this situation? I want you to persevere while relating your hopes on such a shortened period, taken together with serious consideration on the policy front.

Speaking from past experience, it was in the more terrible times that midsized and small enterprises persevered and were able to open up new aspects in the situation. So, on the contrary, use the recession to your advantage, and, because I believe you are people who can make your efforts bear fruit in the future, I want you to hang on and persevere.

A characteristic of this recession is that the big cities and the big companies are in trouble. Preferably, if you can get the big companies to persevere in a form that encourages small and midsized firms and equalize investment as much as you can, without too much concern for minor things, and, coupling that with policy, I wonder if small and midsized firms cannot in fact play the role of being the advance car in getting out ahead of the recovery? If you do so, then the basis from which the economy can recover will be in place from around the start of the autumn.

[Ishii] Looking at it from the limited area of wire rod secondary products in the steel area, somehow or other we held out until around September of last year, but after October with the completion of provisional settlements, the market suddenly cooled off. In that way we started this year, and there was the fact that unseasonable weather continued, and so the movement of goods suddenly worsened.

However, if you look at the current guidelines for the production of blister steel and those of the big recession of five years ago, I get the feeling that the Japanese economic pie has grown much bigger in those five years. In reality in our industry too, while everybody is saying "it's no good, it's no good," we produced nearly 2 million tons per year. This is a drop of about 10 to 14 or 15 percent off the peak, but it hasn't produced all that much great damage so far. As professor Kikuchi said, I think there is an aspect that we could call a psychological recession.

Furthermore, there hasn't been too much of a problem with bankruptcies in our industry this time. This industry got used to recessions over a long period and doesn't try to expand to the point that it over extends itself. Conversely, I wonder if it isn't an industry that stands up to recession pretty well. Therefore, if we can recover after the start of the autumn in some sector, I think there will be a chain reaction and little by little there will be a recovery. In that sense I get the feeling that the Japanese economy has really gotten stronger.

[Otsuka] At meetings of organizations related to small and midsized enterprises with which I have a relationship, I hear rather harsh judgments about the current situation and the outlook for the rest of the year. However, by having gotten through any number of recessions and with a strong ability to withstand them, there is virtually no wailing and calling for protection as there was for recessions in the past. There are also comparatively few who want the government to lower interest rates or implement stock price policy.

At present, it is as Mr. Shinzeki indicated, an adjustment phase, and so, as a principle, I am leaving the market to regulate itself and I think it is good to skim off the bad residue that's floating around after the bubble. However, because the present situation itself is a time for small and midsized enterprises to demonstrate their traditional maneuverability, inductive measures which are conscious of future structural change are to be hoped for in the policy arena.

Also in that sense, I expect great things from the laws and related measures enacted in the current Diet for making the distribution system more efficient and for the invigoration of regional industry. Somehow, I want the government to forcefully promote measures for a right course of action toward this kind of invigoration of small and midsized enterprise, and want the government and the private sector to prevent a widening of this psychological recession.

[Shinzeki] Now and in the future I would like to take steps to ensure that the vitality of small and midsized enterprises does not wane, and to pay careful attention to the trends in small and midsized enterprises and to promote appropriate and mobile policy administration.

How To Create Regional Industry

[Shinzeki] Next, I would like us to discuss the invigoration of the regional economies and the role that the accumulation of small and midsized enterprises to play in them. It goes without saying that the role of that small and midsized enterprises play in the regional economies is large, and we can believe that the virtues of the accumulation of regional small and midsized enterprises in the regions is dropping due to the outflow of young workers in recent years, and absentee management is a big problem. We think that we want to use "the special measures law for the invigoration of designated small and midsized enterprise concentration" that was passed for those purposes in the Diet. Shall we start with your view, Mr. Ishii?

[Ishii] Our factory is in an industrial park, and the convenience of transportation has gradually improved in recent years, and the area around us has been developed as a residential area. The 20-some companies in the industrial park will probably be pushed out sometime. However, even if you think about moving to the regions now, because land prices have gotten so high, you can't leave so easily. Therefore, if asked if we couldn't move to the Tohoku region, Hokkaido, or even to the Japan Sea side of Japan, we get too far removed from our demand areas, and cannot guarantee a labor supply, and so we have a situation where it is hard to go into the regions mentioned.

[Kikuchi] One point is that land has gotten high, and cities cannot contain accumulated industry that only commercializes the things they developed. I have the feeling that Japan as a whole has this kind of worry. Another thing is, in the sense of diffusion, I think regional industry that centers on traditional industry is necessary. If we don't revive that kind of industry, modern industry will also lose its underpinnings. It is necessary to connect skillfully the parts that make the most of the goodness of traditional industry, and the parts that go on to make the most of it among industrial products, isn't it.

[Otsuka] I think the laws established in the present Diet are universal in the point that they aim for the invigoration of the accumulation of regional small and midsized enterprises, that is, the creation of new regional industry, and wonder if regional industry invigoration policy will not in fact become fixed in place. What is important in the future is getting away from the traditional framework, and industry groups that form borderless regional cooperative bodies will become the main players both in type and scale.

In addition, in the case of small and midsized enterprises, it is necessary to bear in mind that an effective regional promotion is possible, including the so-called backbone enterprises, and heretofore there was only policy that leaned toward traditional or historic manufacturing industries, and it is necessary to add modern industry, especially enterprise groups that fold in leading-edge forms of industry.

More than anything get away from the concept of pursuing an advantage of scale, and we should aim for a characteristic of high individuality. The eventual targets are traditional local industries that tend toward handicrafts and it is necessary for modern industrial forms of local industry to have their own technology and for them to specialize technologically.

In order to do that, the government, the private sector, and academia must cooperate and I think it would be wonderful if we could set up training education facilities throughout the nation in every regional economic zone, like the CAD/CAM [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing] education that has been implemented by the Minami Osaka local center.

[Shinzeki] We are setting up some regional industry support centers in every prefecture and I think this kind of facility can play an extremely big role in such aspects as technological development and education of human resources.

The Distribution Question

[Shinzeki] Next is the distribution problem; the ability of small and midsized enterprises to deal with distribution has reached its limit, and the gap in costs with those for big companies is widening rapidly. We have reached the conclusion that, more than such things as joint construction of delivery centers by small and midsized enterprises, active support using legal measures is probably necessary in response to grappling with the work of improving the efficiency of the distribution business. In the future, we will respond positively to this kind of distribution problem based on "the law for the promotion of improvement in small and midsized enterprise distribution efficiency" passed in this session of the Diet. Mr. Ishii, what sort of thoughts do you have on the distribution issue?

[Ishii] In the iron and steel industry the transportation problem is an extremely important topic. However, when the economy is heated we are confronted with demands for price rises from the transport industries about once every three months. Therefore, we take all kinds of measures such as whether to transport in our own company's trucks or to turn the products over at a storage site.

When the economy is down as it is now, we also have a phase where we have relief. However, this is just postponing issue, and we must do something or other. At present, as Mr. Shinzeki said, if we are going to have some legal support, I think the entire association has to think of something.

[Shinzeki] Mr. Otsuka, what about you?

[Otsuka] Because what we call distribution measures policy touches on the confidentiality of management, and being the extremely important management topic that it is, cooperative distribution will probably be limited to situations where there can be some trust and no fear of competition for customers. Even in that sense, we must reexamine the basic principles of organization that heretofore focused on the cooperative union type. In that sense, a reexamination of traditional organizational policy will also become a theme, I think.

[Kikuchi] In Japan competition among manufacturers or among those in the sales industry is severe. Of course, we probably cannot limit competition, but we should set rules while competing in the best sense, and then obey those rules. Isn't the creation of such a system required?

And, from here on, when distribution centers are built in every region, I think it would be good for the center to control the system's common elements as much as possible, reducing expenses for systematization. Then we'll make final adjustments for each distribution center.

[Shinzeki] It is believed that the legal measures will probably be implemented about autumn, and more than 50 associations have already indicated they want to be under the jurisdiction of this law. Then we showed them set guidelines where, if they do such and such, they will be covered, and we want it to be so that the overall cooperative struggle to increase efficiency moves in the right direction.

How To Stop Decline in Rate of New Business Openings

[Shinzeki] Last is the problem of the rate of opening of new businesses, and, as analyzed in the Small and Medium Enterprise White Paper submitted to the Diet in May, this rate continues its downward trend. Even among new businesses, the ratio of new businesses as subsidiaries of big enterprises increased, and openings of completely independent new business declined. When you consider that the dynamic activities of small and midsized enterprises have been the support of the Japanese economy until now, there is fear that if we left this situation alone clouds would form over economic activity. What do you think about this problem?

[Otsuka] An incubator is necessary. We should give it the same kind of consideration as a mother bird's pecking at the egg shell with her beak to help the chick emerge from the shell. And, if we protect the newborn chick from its enemies for a little while, it will be able to grow up on its own. At the least, it would be desirable to have one of this kind of facility in each regional economic zone.

[Ishii] As far as the opening of new businesses is concerned, a real problem is that, because land prices have shot up dramatically, they cannot compensate for land. Accordingly, they cannot construct new factories.

[Kikuchi] In the present era it is fairly difficult to be independent from the start. So, while teaching management to people with desire, we inculcate patience. There may be occasional failures perhaps, but I think it would be good if we had a European-style venture-capital fund that carefully considers the risks.

[Otsuka] I am lecturing at Himeji Dokkyo University on local industry and small and midsized enterprises, and I often repeat to my students the Chinese proverb that says "better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse." The phenomenon of "manualization" is spreading among today's young people, and that endangers the future of the people. We all have to think about creating an environment that will enable us to get young talent into small and midsized enterprises.

[Shinzeki] This is just an idea, but we should spread more to general society the system that we had in the past of business owners setting up their employees in their own business or branch, and not just that idea that they can be employed in a company, becoming important, and perhaps rising to be president, but that they can be independent themselves in the future, or that they could start their own business. However, since even creating a subsidiary company is a difficult, suppose for example in order to get talented people in a small or midsized enterprise the presidents of such companies collectively contribute money to an enterprise growth fund. Then they raise talent in their enterprise, and when they want them to be independent they use the money in the fund as independence capital. Couldn't we consider such a plan?

[Ishii] It is a human resources dam. If we had such a system, when succession is a problem, it perhaps could resolve it.

[Kikuchi] Not only individual companies, but perhaps if we thought about it more system-like we could do it. If we have a dream, talent will gather around it.

[Ishii] I think that getting fresh talent from the outside is an excellent thing.

[Shinzeki] The development of Japan's small and midsized enterprises is extremely important for Japan's economic society, consumers, workers, regional society, and for the global economic society. But, those small and midsized enterprises are confronting changes in their environment bigger and more severe than they have seen before. Conversely, it is believed that if those at the small and midsized enterprises can also go on to deal positively with this environmental change, it might well present a chance for new development.

The government, and as I have said in this discussion, seen from the perspective of the importance of the development of small and midsized enterprise, and in light of this severe environmental change, in the future I think wants to put all of its effort into expanding and strengthening policies vis-a-vis the independent efforts of these small and midsized enterprises.

I thank all of you very much for letting us have your esteemed opinions today.

North Korea

Press Statement Berates U.S.-ROK Security Talks

SK2010001592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Press statement issued by Kim Kwang-chin, chairman of the North-South Joint Military Committee, on 19 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, the South Korean military authorities held the Military Committee and the Annual Security Consultative Meeting with their U.S. masters. They discussed the issue of resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise. They also plot a dangerous war to attack us with the armed forces there.

This is a premeditated provocation of bringing the implementation of the overall North-South agreement, including nonaggression, back to the past state of distrust and confrontation.

What is worse, this creates a grave stumbling block to the first meeting of the North-South Joint Military Committee which will be held within a month, thus greatly endangering the prospect of the North-South Joint Military Committee.

As already known, the North and the South adopted and validated annexed agreements to implement and observe nonaggression in September. The Joint Military Committee will soon operate. As a result, the North and the South will be able to have the bright vista for opening a practical phase of detente and peace.

All Korean compatriots in the North, in the South, and overseas as well as the broad segments of the world's peace-loving people genuinely expect that a durable peace will be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula by properly operating the North-South Joint Military Committee.

In accordance with such expectations of the people at home and abroad, we are accelerating the preparations for the first Joint Military Committee in order to sincerely implement the North-South agreement. Timed to coincide with this, the South Korean military authorities broke the promise made before the nation, threw the faith against the dialogue partner, drove the North-South Joint Military Committee into the crisis of breakup in collaboration with outside forces and kicked off the military commotions of aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula in the extreme. I cannot but express deep apprehension and disappointment about such a fact.

As for the Team Spirit joint military exercise, it is clear that it proceeds from the U.S. strategy for a new war. It is also clear that the Team Spirit joint military exercise is too adventurous; a nuclear test war aimed at threatening us through strength and at realizing its ambition to attack the North suddenly by using South Korea as a nuclear forward base.

U.S. and South Korean warmongers are saying that the Team Spirit joint military exercise is one against someone else's nuclear issue and is a defensive exercise. This is a presumptuous sophistry to find a pretext for resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise and for misleading the opinion of the world.

The South Korean military authorities, together with the United States, are trying to again aggravate military tension in our country by resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise. This only shows that the nonaggression, which they agreed with us, is an empty promise and lie. This also shows that they are, in fact, trying to go toward the road of confrontation and war.

Realistically, the anti-Republic smear campaign, including the South Korean Workers Party of Korea, is unprecedentedly conducted in South Korea. Fiery fascist storms, which can be seen only on the eve of a war outbreak, are stirring up in South Korea.

If the Team Spirit joint military exercise is resumed under such circumstances, no one can guarantee that it would not destroy the North-South agreement, including nonaggression, and that it would not be expanded into a reckless real war.

If one side stages a war exercise together with outside forces to attack the other side in our country, this will make it necessary for the other side to take steps to counter it. If this happens, the Korean peninsula situation will be seriously aggravated. The South Korean military authorities themselves know this well.

The aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula is very harmful to our nation, but is beneficial to the U.S. aggressors. We cannot understand at all why the South Korean military authorities are going to resume the anti-national war exercise to victimize fellow countrymen, following outside forces, while going so far as to violate the content of the North-South agreement on resolving the country's peace and reunification issue with the nation's independent strength without fighting against each other.

Furthermore, we must ask the South Korean military authorities if they cannot survive if they fail to agree with the United States on resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise at a time when a Joint Military Committee meeting, which is only one month away, is to be held to take practical measures for securing peace on the Korean peninsula, suddenly changing their attitude.

Frankly speaking, the Team Spirit joint military exercise staged in the past was grave, of course. But, graver is the attmept to resume the war exercise—which has already been suspended—at a time when the North-South agreement has been effectuated and the North-South Joint Military Committee is in operation.

Our position is very clear. The United States and the South Korean authorities should never miscalculate. We will never tolerate the insidious attempt of those who attempt to achieve wild strategic aims by resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

The United States should stop conducting the unjust act of pressuring someone or placing brakes on the implementation of the North-South agreement, using the nonexistent nuclear issue as a pretext, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all nuclear weapons and the aggression forces. The South Korean military authorities should immediately stop destroying the Joint Military Committee itself, while forgetting its responsible duty assigned before the North-South Joint Military Committee. In addition, they should abandon their shameful policy of relying on outside forces and come to the road of becoming a partner for sincere and independent dialogue.

I warn that the South Korean authorities will be held responsibility for destroying the North-South dialogue and for suspending the implementation of the North-South agreement, if they persistently try to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise despite our advice.

Assembly Adopts Laws Allowing Foreign Investment

SK2010044292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted decisions "Foreigners' Investment Law of the DPRK", "Contractual Joint Venture Law of the DPRK" and "Law of the DPRK on Foreign Enterprises".

The laws will contribute to expanding and developing economic cooperation and technical exchange between the DPRK and different countries of the world.

According to the Foreigners' Investment Law, a foreign investor shall be allowed to establish equity and contractual joint ventures within the territory of the DPRK and to set up and operate wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the free economic and trade zone.

According to the contractual joint venture law, contractual joint ventures shall be established primarily in sectors that produce exportable goods, with the introduction of advanced technologies, and also in tourism and service sectors.

According to the law on foreign enterprises, foreign investors shall establish and manage their enterprises in electronics industry, automation industry, machine-building industry, food-processing industry, clothing industry, daily-necessities industry, transport, service industry and other industries.

Text of Investment Law Decision

SK2010052792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted Decision No. 17: "Foreigners' Investment Law of the DPRK."

The decision dated October 5 says:

The Foreigners' Investment Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Article 1. It is a consistent policy of the DPRK to develop economic cooperation with different countries of the world.

The state encourages foreign investors to invest in the territory of the DPRK on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Article 2. This law is intended to stipulate the general principles and rules relating to the establishment and operation of foreign-funded enterprises.

A foreign investor means a body corporate and an individual of a foreign country who invest in the territory of the DPRK.

A foreign-funded enterprise means an equity or contractual joint venture unit, or a wholly foreign-owned enterprise.

A contractual joint venture implies business activities in which the investors of the DPRK and a foreign country jointly invest, the management is assumed by the partner from the host side and, depending on the provisions of the contract, the portion of the investment made by the foreign investor is redeemed or the portion of profits to which the foreign investor is entitled is shared out.

An equity joint venture implies business activities in which the investors of the host side and a foreign country invest jointly, operate the business jointly, and profits are distributed to the investors according to their shares of investment.

A wholly foreign-owned enterprise is a business unit in which a foreign investor makes investment and carries out management on his own account.

Article 3. A foreign investor shall be allowed to establish equity and contractual joint ventures within the territory of the DPRK and to set up and operate wholly foreign-owned enterprises in the free economic and trade zone.

Article 4. The state, subject to laws of the DPRK, shall guarantee legal rights and interests of foreign investors and foreign-funded enterprises.

Article 5. Institutions, companies, enterprises, individuals, and other economic bodies of foreign countries shall be allowed to invest in the territory of the DPRK.

Korean nationals living outside the territory of the DPRK shall also be allowed to invest, subject to this law.

Article 6. A foreign investor shall be allowed to invest in various sectors such as industry, agriculture, construction, transport, telecommunication, science and technology, tourism, commerce and financial business.

Article 7. The state encourages investments, above all, in sectors that require high and modern technologies, those which produce internationally competitive goods, sectors of natural resource development and infrastructure construction, and scientific research and new technology development sectors.

Article 8. Those foreign-funded enterprises which are established in the sectors stated in the previous article shall receive preferential treatment including reduction and exemption of income and other taxes, favorable condition of land use, and preferential supply of bank loans.

Article 9. Those foreign investment enterprises which are established in the free economic and trade zone shall receive the following preferential treatment in their operation. 1. No customs duty shall be levied on export and import materials except those items which are prescribed by the state. 2. No income tax shall be payable for 3 years from the year that profit begins to be earned, and there shall be a reduction of income tax of up to 50 per cent for the next 2 years.

The rate of income tax shall be 14 per cent, which is a concessionary rate in comparison with rates in other areas.

Article 10. The state shall provide convenient entrance and exit formalities and methods for foreign investors who travel with the purpose of setting up or operating business units in the free economic and trade zone.

Article 11. Investments in those projects which hinder the development of the national economy and do harm to national security, or which are technically out-dated and harmful to environmental protection shall be prohibited or restricted.

Article 12. A foreign investor shall be allowed to invest in the form of currencies, properties in kind, industrial property rights, technical know-hows and other properties and property rights. The values of properties and property rights which are invested shall be decided through the agreement between the partners on the basis of international market prices prevailing at the time of the evaluation.

Article 13. Foreign investment enterprises shall be allowed to open their branch offices, representative offices or agencies or to establish subsidiaries in the DPRK or in other countries. They shall also be allowed to associate themselves with companies of the DPRK or other countries.

Article 14. Equity and contractual joint venture units and wholly foreign-owned enterprises which are established in the territory of the DPRK shall become legal persons of the DPRK.

Those branch and representative offices and agencies of foreign-funded enterprises which are set up in the territory of the DPRK shall not become legal persons of the DPRK.

Article 15. The state shall lease land needed to foreign investors and for the establishment of foreign-funded enterprises for the maximum period of 50 years.

The leased land is allowed, with the approval of the relevant department, to be transferred or be inherited, within the date of lease terms.

Article 16. Foreign-funded enterprises shall have to employ labour force of the host country. Those management personnel, technicians and skilled workers of special job classifications which are prescribed in the contract shall be allowed to be employed from foreign countries under agreement with the external economic department of the Administration Council.

When employing or dismissing citizens of the DPRK, a contract shall have to be made with the competent labour department.

Article 17. Foreign investors and foreign-funded enterprises shall have to pay income tax, business tax, property tax and other taxes subject to relevant laws of the DPRK.

Article 18. Foreign investor shall be allowed to reinvest the whole or part of his profits in the territory of the DPRK.

In this case the whole or part of the income tax already paid may be recovered for the reinvested portion.

Article 19. Foreign-funded enterprises and assets invested by foreign investors shall not be nationalized or seized by the state.

In case an inevitable situation makes it necessary to nationalize or seize those enterprises and assets, fair compensation shall be made for them.

Article 20. Legal profits and other revenues earned by a foreign investor in his business activities, and any money that remains after the liquidation of his business can be remitted abroad, subject to laws and regulations of the DPRK relating to foreign exchange control.

Article 21. The state shall guarantee by law managerial secrets of foreign-funded enterprises and shall not disclose them without previous agreement with the foreign investor.

Article 22. Any disagreement related to foreign investment shall be settled through consultation.

Disputes shall be examined and settled by a court of justice or an arbitration body of the DPRK according to prescribed procedures, or may be, if agreed so, brought to an arbitration body of a foreign country for settlement.

Text of Joint Venture Law

SK2010050092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted Decision No. 18 Contractual Joint Venture Law of the DPRK.

The decision dated October 5 says:

Contractual Joint Venture Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Article 1. The DPRK contractual joint venture law is intended to contribute to the expansion of economic cooperation and technological exchange between the DPRK and the rest of the world.

Article 2. The contractual joint venture implies business activities in which investors of the DPRK and a foreign country invest jointly, production and management are assumed by the host partner, and the portion of the investment made by the foreign partner is redeemed or the portion of the profit to which he is entitled is shared out depending on the provisions of the joint venture contract.

Article 3. Contractual joint ventures shall be established primarily in sectors that produce exportable goods, with the introduction of advanced technologies, and also in tourism and service sectors.

Article 4. The state encourages foreign investors to bring in modern equipment and advanced technologies, and to invest in sectors that produce internationally competitive goods.

Article 5. Korean nationals living outside the territory of the DPRK are also allowed to join the venture according to this law.

Article 6. Establishments, enterprises, and institutions which are willing to conduct joint venture shall be required to make consultation with their senior bodies, sign the joint venture contract with the foreign investor, and submit an application for the venture to the external economic department of the administration council.

The application shall be submitted together with other relevant documents, including the deed of contract and the feasibility study report.

Article 7. The external economic department of the administration council shall approve or refuse the application within 50 days from the day of its submission.

Article 8. A contractual joint venture should be registered within 30 days of its approval at the administrative and economic committee of the province (or the city under direct jurisdiction) where the venture is to be situated.

The day of registration shall coincide with the establishment of the joint venture.

Article 9. A contractual joint venture shall not be engaged in other pursuits than those specified at the time of its approval.

If it is willing to engage in other pursuits it should obtain the approval from the external economic department of the administration council.

Article 10. If one partner of a joint venture wants to concede the whole or part of its rights and duties to a third party, he shall be required to obtain the approval of the administration council after he has come to an agreement on it with the other partner.

Article 11. It shall be allowed for a joint venture to employ, under the contract, technicians brought by the foreign investor or, upon an agreement with the external economic department of the administration council, technicians of a third country.

Article 12. Under the approval of the state, a joint venture unit shall be allowed to import materials for use in its production and management and to export goods it produces.

Article 13. Redemption of the portion of the investment or distribution of the portion of profit to the foreign investor shall be realized primarily in goods produced by the joint venture unit, as well as in other ways on which both partners shall agree.

Article 14. If it is provided for in the joint venture contract, goods produced and revenues earned by the joint venture unit can first be used for the redemption of invested capital or the distribution of profits.

Article 15. Any legal profit and other revenue earned by the foreign investor shall be allowed to be remitted abroad, subject to the laws and regulations of the DPRK related to foreign exchange control.

Article 16. The partners of a joint venture shall be allowed to set up a non-standing body of mutual consultation.

The body shall examine important matters concerning the operation of venture such as introduction of new technologies, improvement of quality, and reinvestment.

Article 17. A joint venture unit shall settle its accounts on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis.

Every joint venture unit shall be required by regulations to submit its statement of accounts to the competent department and to be supervised by financial and banking institutions.

Article 18. In case it divides profits under the contract, a contractual joint venture unit shall be required to pay tax as stipulated in the law.

Article 19. In case either of the joint venture partners fails to fulfil his duty under the contract, making it impossible to operate the joint venture unit, it shall be allowed to wind up the unit under the approval of the external economic department of the administration council. Any loss that may result from it shall be sustained by the partner who failed to fulfil his duty.

Article 20. A joint venture shall end when the period of contract expires.

In case the contract term expires or the unit is wound up before the expiration of the contract, it shall have to, subject to the law, settle its debt and credit accounts and go through necessary formalities to cancel its registration.

In case they are willing to continue to operate the joint venture even after the period of contract expires, the partners shall be required to obtain the approval of the external economic department of the administration council 6 months before the expiration of the contract term.

Article 21. Any disagreements related to the joint venture shall be settled through mutual consultation.

Any dispute shall be examined and settled by a court of justice or an arbitration agency of the DPRK according to relevant procedures.

Text of Foreign Enterprise Law

SK2010061492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted Decision No. 19: "The Law of the DPRK on Foreign Enterrises."

The decision dated October 5 reads:

Chapter 1. General Principles

Article 1. In order to expand and develop economic relations with various countries of the world, the DPRK shall allow bodies corporate and individuals of foreign countries to establish and manage their enterprises within the free economic and trade zone.

Artice 2. A foreign enterprise is an enterprise with a foreign investor establishes and manages independently by investing the whole amount of fund needed to its founding.

Article 3. Foreign investors shall establish and manage their enterprises in electronics industry, automation industry, machine building industry, food-processing industry, garment industry, daily-necessities industry, transport, service industry and other industries.

Those enterprises which would harm the DPRK's national security or which are technially backward shall not be established.

Article 4. The state shall protect by law the capital invested by foreigners and their income from their business actvities.

Article 5. Foreign investors shall respect and strictly observe the laws and regulations of the DPRK and shall not hinder the development of the national economy of the DPRK.

Artice 6. Overseas Koreans are allowed to establish and run enterprises independently within the free economic and trade zone according to this law.

Chapter 2. Establishment of Foreign Enterprises

Article 7. A foreign investor who wishes to establish his enterprise shall submit an application for its establishment to the external economic department of the DPRK Administration Council.

The application shall be acompanied by documents needed for its examination and approval, including the rules of its enterprise, feasibility study report and certificate of credit.

Article 8. The external economic department of the Administration Council shall decide to approve or reject the application through consulations with the organs concerned within [number indistinct] days from the day of its acceptance.

Article 9. If the application is approved, the foreign investor shall, within 30 days from the day of the approval, register his enterprise at the administrative and economic committee of the province where his enterprise is to be established.

This date of registration shall be the date of the establishment of the enterprise.

A foreign enterprise shall, within 20 days from the day of its registration, make its tax registration at the financial organs in the seat of his enterprise.

Article 10. With the approval of the External Economic Department of the Administration Council, a foreign enteprise shall be able to establish its subsidiary companies in the DPRK or in other countries and to combine itself with companies in the DPRK or in other cuntries.

Article 11. A foreign investor shall be able to entrust the construction of its enterprise or a construction enterprise of the DPRK.

Article 12. The foreign investor shall make investment within the period stated in the approved application for the establishment of its enterprise If he cannot invest within the fixed period for unavoidable reasons he can postpone the period of investment with the approval of the organs concerned.

Article 13. In case foreign investors fail to invest within the fixed period without any good reason, the External Economic Department of the Administration Council can cancel the appoval of his application.

Chapter 3. Business Activities of Foreign Enterprises

Article 14. Foreign enterprises shall carry out its business activities according to the rules of enterprise management which have been endorsed by the external economic department of the Administration Council.

Article 15. A foreign enterprise shall submit its production, import and export plans to the provincial administrative and economic committee where it was registered.

Article 16. A foreign enterprise shall be able to obtain in the DPRK or bring from other countries materials needed for its business activities, and to export its products or sell them in the DPRK.

Article 17. The foreign enterprise shall purchase raw and other materials and equipment of the DPRK and sell its products in the DPRK mainly through the Foreign Trade Agency of the DPRK.

Article 18. A foreign enterprise shall open its account at the trade bank of the DPRK.

A foreign enterprise shall be able, under an agreement with the DPRK Foreign Exchange Control Agency, to open its account at other banks of the DPRK or at banks of other countries.

Article 19. Foreign enterprise shall keep its books of account in its [word indistinct] and do its book-keeping according to the book-keeping regulations set by the DPRK for the foreign enterprises.

Article 20. A foreign enterprise shall, according to a contract of employment concluded with the Labor Administration Agency in its seat, employ workers of the host country and can dismiss them.

In case it wishes to employ technicians and skilled workers of other countries, a foreign enterprise shall reach an agreement upon it with the External Economic Department of the Administration Council.

Article 21. Employes of a foreign enterprise shall be able to form a trade union. The trade union shall protect the right and interests of the employees according to labour law and regulations of the DPRK, and conclude a contract on working conditions with the foreign enterprise and supervise its implementation. A foreign enterprise shall ensure trade union activities.

Article 22. Foreign enterprise shall be able to reinvest lawful profit from its busines activities or to remit them abroad according to the laws and regulations of the DPRK relating to foreign exchange control.

Article 23. In case a foreign enterprise wishes to insure itself, it shall insure itself with the DPRK.

Article 24. A foreign enterprise shall pay taxes stipulated in relevant law.

Article 25. No custom duty shall be levied on materials which the foreign enterprise brings in for production and management activities or on products which it exports.

Article 26. A foreign enterprise shall be able to increase its registered capital. In case a foreign enterprise wishes to transfer its registered capital to another enterprise it shall obtain the approval of the External Economic Department of the Administration Council.

Foreign enterprise shall not be able to reduce its registered capital during its existence.

Article 27. The External Economic Department and Financial Agency of the Administration Council shall inspect and supervise investment and tax payment of a foreign enterprise.

Chapter 4. Dissolution of a Foreign Enterprise and Settlement of Disputes

Article 28. A foreign enterprise shall be dissolved when the approved period of its existence expires.

In case a foreign investor wishes to dissolve his enterprise before the term of its existence expires or if he wants to extend this period, he shall obtain the approval of the External Economic Department of the Administration Council.

Article 29. In case a foreign investor or foreign enterprise violates this law, the External Economic Department and other relevant departments of the Administration Council according to the extent of the violation, shall suspend or dissolve the enterprise or impose a fine upon it.

Article 30. In case a foreign enterprise is dissolved or goes bankrupt, the foreign investor shall register the dissolution or bankruptcy at the provincial administrative and economic committee at which his enterprise was registered.

Assets of a foreign enterprise shall not be disposed of freely until the procedures of liquidation have been completed.

Article 31. All disputes over foreign enterprise shall be settled through consultations. The disputes shall be examined and settled by a court of justice or an arbitration organ of the DPRK according to proscribed formalites.

Joint Nuclear Control Meeting Proposed for 22 Oct

SK2010035992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0310 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] The chairman of our side for the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] sent a telephone message to the South side's chairman on 20 October.

On 16 October, our side's chairman of the JNCC had proposed holding the ninth North-South JNCC meeting on 23 October at Tongilgak on our side's area of Panmunjom for further constructive negotiations on resolving the nuclear issue to the South side's chairman.

In this connection, on 19 October the South side's chairman sent a telephone message to our side's chairman. He proposed to hold a contact of the chairmen of both sides behind closed doors. Therefore, today, our side's chairman is again sending a telephone message to the South side's chairman. He is proposing that at this time, holding a JNCC meeting in which all members of both sides are able to participate in constructive negotiations on implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization is more important than holding a chairman's contact. Our side's chairman repeatedly proposed to hold the North-South JNCC meeting on 22 October.

Kim Il-song Congratulates Jiang Zemin on Reelection

SK1910130692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Message by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee on 19 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Beijing. Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee:

On behalf of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and the Korean people, I send you the warmest congratulations on the success of the 14th CPC Congress and your reelection as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

I sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their struggle to build modern socialism with Chinese characteristics and achieve the reunification of the country under the guidance of the Communist Party of China by brilliantly carrying out the grand tasks set forth by your party's 14th congress.

The friendship between Korea and China, which has old historical roots and traditions, has been continually strengthened and developed by the joint efforts of the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and China.

Believing that the traditional friendship and solidarity established with blood between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the future, too, I wish you new success in your noble work as well as good health.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee
[Dated] 19 October 1992 Pyongyang

KCNA Reviews 20 Oct Pyongyang Press

SK2010084292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0602 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Comrade Jiang Zemin upon the successful holding of the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN are messages of greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il from party leaders of different countries on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Works of Comrade Kim Chong-il have been disseminated and studied in various countries, according to the daily.

An article of MINJU CHOSON deals with the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il in building the zoo in the industrial city of Hamhung into a resort of cultural rest for the people and into a site for the education of the people.

NODONG SINMUN in an article says that the revolutionary slogans written on trees dating back to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which have been discovered across the country, especially around the secret camp in Mt. Paektu, vividly represent the noble patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

Featured in papers are achievements in various domains of the national economy including the coal and metal industries, forestry and agriculture.

NODONG SINMUN editorially calls for encouraging the young men and women to bring their admirable ideological and spiritual traits into full play.

"Feats of the Workers' Party of Korea in Its Leadership To Firmly Prepare Intellectuals Into a Component of Driving Force of the Revolution" is the title of an article of MINJU CHOSON.

Seen in the press are an account of an international conference for supporting the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula in Nepal, a resolution and letters to the U.S. President and the South Korean authorities adopted there.

Appearing in the press is the statement of the chairman of the North side to the North-South joint military committee denouncing the sinister design of the United States and the South Korean authorities in deciding to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary denounces the South Korean authorities for intensifying their fascist offensive to suppress and stifle the dissident democratic forces with the "presidential elections" in the offing.

An article of the daily says that the South Korean "security planning board", the mastermind of all the anti-communist plots, must be disbanded without delay.

An article of MINJU CHOSON says that the South Korean ruling "Democratic Liberal Party" is being torn asunder by the secret feuds among those preoccupied with the greed for power.

The editor-in-chief of the Nepalese paper DRISTI published an article stressing that Korean-style socialism is invincible, according to NODONG SINMUN.

Given in the press are accounts of the 1st plenary session of the 14th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and of the closing of the 14th Congress of the party.

International news columns of the press include reports that the Ugandan president opposed the establishment of the western-style political system and the Botswanan president referred to the regional peace problem.

MINJU CHOSON deals with the success of health care in Cuba.

NODONG SINMUN in an article warns that a grave nuclear threat is coming to the Korean peninsula from Japan.

MINJU CHOSON runs articles on Japan's moves for becoming a military power and on the miserable ends of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, the bellicose elements recorded in history.

South's Security Agency Combats 'Democratic Forces'

SK1910104192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0024 GMT 18 Oct 92

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October commentary: "A Prelude to Anticommunist Fascism"]

[Text] On the grounds that it is highly likely that we may conduct an extremist activity, the South Korean Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] on 13 October directed the appropriate organizations to reinforce guard checks and searches in airports across South Korea.

The presidential election is coming near. Thus, the NSP's directive is a prelude to anticommunist fascism in order to eradicate all opposition forces, including the patriotic national forces for democracy, which get in the way of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]'s seizure of power again. The NSP links all opposition forces to us.

As mentioned, with the presidential election nearing, the South Korean ruling group is backed into a corner. The ruler and DLP leaders are trying to come to power again at any cost through the election. However, the opposition circles and popular masses are strongly against the DLP's seizure of power.

The people intend to judge the DLP regime through the election. They are strongly demanding that the truth of the rulers' involvement in the power-backed fraudulent elections be revealed; that repressive organizations, including the NSP, be disbanded; and that the election of heads of local self-governing units be held this year.

The South Korean ruling forces hurried to bring the signboards of neutrality to the fore to gain the grass roots' support. They produced a political deceptive drama by leaving the DLP and forming the neutral caretaker. However, this cannot deceive the people.

What is worse, contradictions and conflicts within the ruling forces are increasing daily. The fact alone that the DLP is faced with the crisis of being torn into pieces shows how serious its situation is.

To settle this position, the embarrassed South Korean ruling forces fabricated the anticommunist strategic incident of the South Korean Workers Party of Korea. They are suppressing the opposition party, including the National Council for University Student Representatives, the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, and other national organizations for democracy.

While talking about the possibility of the North's extremist activity, the NSP gave the instructions to the appropriate organizations. This is nothing but a strategy to further increase its suppression of opposition forces by linking them with us.

The NSP's current action once again implies that the South Korean ruling quarters do not hesitate to fabricate a more shocking political terrorist incident and a second civilian plane incident to bridge over their crisis.

In the previous presidential election, the South Korean authorities also fabricated the anticommunist strategy of a missing civilian plane incident to gain more votes for the election of their candidates.

Some time ago, the NSP announced its political neutrality, that it would not intervene in the election. However, it resorted to an anticommunist strategy, rising up to eradicate the opposition circles and the national organizations for democracy on the eve of the election. By so doing, it itself broke the neutrality promise of its own making.

The NSP attempt is a maneuver to deliberately aggravate the North-South relations. As it is known, the North and the South recently adopted and validated the historical agreement. They are entering a practical stage in implementing the agreement.

Now, both sides of the North and the South should take the stance for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. Timed to coincide with this, while raving that the people's alertness against the North weakens, the NSP is fabricating an anticommunist strategic drama. This is a premeditated maneuver to create an acute situation by using us as a pretext, to incite confrontation between the North and South, and to eliminate the people's desire for reunification by associating communism with the North. Thus, this is entirely against the spirit of the North-South agreement.

The South Korean authorities do not pay attention to the implementation of the North-South agreement. Their true intention lies in aggravating the North-South relations, in eradicating opposition forces by linking them with us, and thus in realizing the military fascist ring's seizure of power again.

The activities of the South Korean rulers, who ignore national reunification and brandish a sword against the democratic forces for their own power and pleasure, are contemptible and traitorous. The impure attempt of the South Korean authorities will only invite more indignation of the people.

The South Korean ruling forces should not commit a rash act. They should give up the contemptible anticommunist strategic maneuvers and should stop the commotion of viciously suppressing the people.

Paper Calls South's Workers Party Case 'Reckless'

SK1910060492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 19 Oct 92

["Fascist Folly for Prolongation of Dictatorship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean "supreme prosecutor's office" recently called together bosses of repressive machines to hold a meeting for emergency measures, at which they announced a "full-time special team" would be formed to uproot all the "leftist force" involved in the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" which had been fabricated by the security planning board and ensure "fair elections."

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The "full-time special team" will extend its crooked hand of "investigation" to those who made and printed "leftist publications," to say nothing of those who made a contact or exchanged correspondence with the North, and even to labor clinics and production sites which "are likely to allow access to North's operative organizations."

The fact that the South Korean "supreme prosecutor's office" clamored about a "full-time special team" and "investigation," broaching again the false case, tells that their moves for anti-communist confrontation and fascist repression have reached an extremely reckless phase.

Such act of the South Korean rulers is an anti-communist, fascist folly which must not be overlooked either in view of the spirit of the North-South agreement in which the sides promised peaceful reunification through reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South, or in view of of the desire of the fellow countrymen for independence, democracy and reunification.

The new anti-communist fascist moves of the South Korean rulers are a product of the serious crisis they are now facing with the "presidential elections" around the corner.

The "supreme prosecutor's office's" scheme to launch an investigation into the pro-reunification democratic forces by forming even a "full-time special team" is another fascist action designed to justify their anti-communist confrontation policy at any cost, harshly suppress all the forces that stand in the way of their stay in power by connecting them with the North and gratify their lust for power.

The South Korean authorities must stop plot-breeding and suppression and step down as demanded by the people.

Paper Says South Using Yi In-mo To Evade Issues

SK1710054892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 17 Oct 92

["Perfidy of South Korean Authorities"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—It was due to the perfidious act of the South side that the problem of repatriating old man Yi In-mo and installing a meeting place of separated families on the order of the day was not solved at recent contacts of delegates of the North-South high-level talks, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The analyst says:

During the 8th inter-Korean high-level talks, the "prime minister" of the South side told his counterpart of the North side that since it was difficult to exchange visiting groups of old parents and art troupes for the present and it would entail a heavy burden, it was desirable to install a meeting place for the reunion of separated families and his side would solve the problem of repatriating Yi In-mo at the first meeting.

At the working-level negotiation to solve the problem, however, the South side repeated unfaithful and insincere acts making the matters complicated with preposterous arguments, contending that no agreement had been reached on such problem.

This is a deliberate act urged by a sinister intention to evade and delay the solution of the humanitarian issues arising between the North and the South including the repatriation of Yi In-mo and a very insidious act of casting a gloom over the prospect of the North-South dialogue.

The "Security Planning Board" (SPB) is the very one which manipulated behind the scene the mean act of the South side in throwing away points of agreements between the sides. The SPB had always wielded its stick, nervous over the North-South relations. This time, too, it tried by hook or by crook to bring the promise of its "prime minister" to naught.

A successful solution of any issue arising in the relations between the North and the South cannot be expected with the SPB seeking distrust, antagonism and division left alone.

The South Korean authorities should apologize to the nation for its perfidious act at the contact of delegates to the North-South high-level talks and no more do such unjust act as reversing points of agreement between the sides.

Efforts Made To Broaden Intelligentsia

SK1910153992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—Vigorous efforts are being made in Korea to assimilate the whole of society to intelligentsia.

In his report to the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] the great leader President Kim Il-song said the most important goal to be attained in the cultural revolution is to turn all the members of society into intellectuals. He said all the members of society should be made fully developed men of communist type who have reached the cultural and technical level of university graduates.

Preparations to enforce compulsory higher education have been made accordingly under a far-reaching plan.

Compulsory higher education will be given first to the younger generation which has gone through the 11-year compulsory education and then those working people who have not received higher education in the past will be embraced in it by degrees as conditions are created. The state has built many universities and high and specialized schools and increased the number of students stage by stage.

This year, too, Nampo University of Medicine, Chanamsan University and Pyongyang University of Surgery and study-while-working factory and farm colleges including Taehung College of Technology, Chongjin College of Chemical Industry, Saeppyol College of Agriculture and Sunchon College of Agriculture have been built.

More than 100 higher educational institutions have been set up and expanded in major cities, industrial zones, rural and fishing villages over the last decade alone when the intellectualization of the whole society has been on the order of the day. Hundreds of thousands of able young intellectuals have grown up in this period.

The study-while-on-the-job higher educational system has been developed in particular, with the result that a large mumber of working people successfully completed university courses while working.

A typical instance of it is that 126 employees of the Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine, some 40 workers of the Kangkye railway maintenance corps and 43 young couples of the Kumsan cooperative farm in Paechon County became engineers at the same time, and the whole 58 employees of the Kaechon department store became economists.

Korea which had kindled the first torch of modern civilization by an anti-illiteracy campaign after the liberation in August 1945 is now looking ahead to the assimilation of the whole society to intelligentsia at short range.

This is guaranteed by the nation's more than 11,000 schools of all levels, over 280 universities and colleges and several hundred local student teams at production sites.

Education in Korea is ensured by the universal free education system. Education from kindergarten to university, even all forms of social education and adult education are free of charge, and college and university students are granted scholarships, by the state.

Educational spendings hold a very big share in the state budgetary expenditures, systematically increasing every year.

The amazing successes made and popular policies enforced in the domain of education provide a sure guarantee of realizing the assimilation of the whole society to intelligentsia.

Essay Hails WPK as Guide of Socialist Cause

SK1910135392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2225 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Radio essay: "The Guide of The Socialist Cause"]

[Text] The 47th annual ring has been engraved marking the founding of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], which was recorded as a significant event in the 5,000 year-long history of our fatherland. Although it is a short span of time considering our long history, during this period our party has not only grown up to be a most dignified party and the great leading force of the socialist cause, but has also registered eternal achievements which will shine forever.

Our people, who have advanced victoriously while sharing their destiny with the party, are extending utmost glory and warm gratitude to our party. Our party is the great party which has led our revolution victoriously by surmounting all sorts of trials, including bloody battles. Our party is dignified as the symbol and banner of victory. The people's feelings of fervent admiration for our glorious party are directed toward one name, the great guide of the socialist cause.

Our people admire our party this way whenever they recall the history of our party's leadership, which has advanced victoriously and whenever they look ahead to the infinitely promising future of our party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The party's leadership is the lifeline of the socialist cause. The socialist cause in our country has advanced and has been victorious only under our party's leadership. The socialist cause will be brilliantly consummated only under the party's leadership.

The socialist cause, a most noble cause, is led by the party. The party is the guide who provides the main force of the revolution, expounds the strategies and tactics of the revolution, and leads their implementation. Mankind's ideal society, that is, mankind's utopia, is the people's cradle and bright future while the party is not only the mother who protects the cradle, but is also a beacon which brightens it.

Witnessing today's prosperous socialism of our own style our people—who did not know what the party and socialism were—are today filled with firm faith and confidence while thinking of our party and looking up to the party. The great guide of the socialist cause! Herein lies our party's appearance engraved in the minds of our people. Herein lies our party's great and outstanding appearance which cannot be matched by any other organizations. Our people's song of our party is the song which infinitely admires the guide of the socialist cause.

The guide of the socialist cause! This name is the immortal name which can be possessed only by the party which rallies tens of millions of the popular masses into the main force of independence. The driving force of the socialist cause lies in the popular masses who have been made aware and organized. Machines cannot be operated without power no matter how modernized they may be. Likewise, the socialist cause, the people's lofty cause, can advance only when there is the driving force called the popular masses.

Constantly preparing the popular masses—who had to stay out of history for a long period despite being the creator of history—to become a mighty main force and driving force is an urgent, constant problem for the socialist cause.

What historic lesson is learned by the fact that many countries and nations which traversed the road of socialism once in the past have met the destiny of bitter frustration? If the party—which should make the popular masses conscious and organized and, thus, should lead them to achieve one common goal —fails to perform its mission, the socialist cause is ruined spontaneously as well. This is the conclusion reached by the trend of the current complicated world situation.

A great number of people in the world today are in agony with this serious lesson, which should not be repeated. In our country, however, the shouts filled with firm faith in victory are shaking rivers and mountains. Single-minded unity around Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il! This shout is vigorously heard from the ground of the victory parade, from the rally site of glory, and from the battle sites of socialism. This shout—which reflects not only the frame of mind of our people who are following only the party and the leader [suryong], but also the true appearance of our society which is firmly united with one organism—is a vigorous declaration of the power of the people in charge of the socialist cause, that is, the main force.

Our people trust and follow only the party and the leader. Our unswerving mind is directed toward pure and clean loyalty which does not know any other ideology except the party ideology and the leader, the only guiding principle of the revolution, and which is firmly rallied around the party and the leader with one ideological will.

Our people's single-heartedness, outstanding throughout the world, has been grown in the party's bosom from a bud. The party is a political weapon for realizing the leader's ideas. It is an important issue for the party, which should foster the people become mighty, to arm the people with revolutionary ideas of the leader, who is the brain of the revolution and who personifies [chehyonja] the people's interest and desire.

However, this work is not at all easy. Without a philosophy for carving out mankind's destiny and without activities by a guide who arms the people with such a philosophy, one cannot foster people to be mighty.

By thoroughly arming the people with the immortal chuche idea, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has helped them become the mightiest. He constantly deepened the chuche idea with energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

Nowhere else in the world has the slogan of modeling society after a monolithic idea. However, the dear comrade leader boldly expounded the slogan, "Let us model the whole society on the chuche idea!" by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Thanks to the care of the guide, only the chuche idea began to take firm root in our people's hearts, and only the single-heartedness toward the party and the leader is pulsating.

Look at today's reality in Korea! Korea's reality is the reality that goes beyond imagination and makes the people admit that there is a country where the concepts of the state and households and of the leader and father are unified. A Belgian musician has confessed this.

A Japanese scholar has also confessed: The relationships in this country are like that of brothers. This is regarded as an ideal for mankind but impossible in reality.

By vigorously leading the ideological revolution, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il fostered a great group, namely people, to be a great organism striking the people with admiration.

The body with ideological and conscious unity which has been reared under the guidance care of our party—the everlasting social and political organism—is proudly illuminating socialism of our own style.

Look at the might gushing out from the depths of the earth in Yongnam and the fierce flow of the large river! The powerful driving force of our revolution is making a great stride. It takes advantage of victory by demonstrating gigantic and everlasting vitality like the movement of the great heavenly body.

The people of the world discovered the significance of genuine unity from the appearance of our revolutionary ranks and admired the basic secret of Korean-style socialism which is making a great stride by taking advantage of victory.

Unity is victory and division is defeat. A great number of people who realized the precious nature of unity aspired to unity by advocating the unity.

There was a unit that attempted to unite its ranks with rules and obligation, and there were ranks who upheld the common nature of interests as the banner of unity. There were also ranks who attempted to unite the will of the people by establishing discipline and order.

However, such unity cannot be the unity that demonstrates omnipotence. The might of unity is not only in the power of the majority over the minority and in the superiority of the group over the individual. There are certain facts and figures we should not deal with carelessly.

People said that the capital construction, including Kwangbok Street, Youth Street, and May Day Stadium, done in the late 1980's, was a large-scale project that could not be repeated. However, Tongil Street is 1.5 times bigger than these projects and was completed only in two years. We now have a goal of building 30,000 houses in a little more than a year. What might on earth created such miracles one after another?

Our party has the firm will to do everything for the benefit of our people, even to catch the stars in the sky. Our people, who accept such a will as their own, are breathing, acting, and functioning with the party's breath. The might of unity between the party and the people made so many miracles.

This very ideological and conscious unity is genuine unity. The might of such unity demonstrates boundless power which cannot be measured by arithmetic.

All miracles created by our party in the revolution and construction are immortal in history. The greatest achievement that our party has registered, however, is that it has firmly rallied the popular masses into one social and political organism. This is indeed a source of great pride in today's world, in which the tragedy of the party failing even to maintain its existence was created, far from advancing socialism.

How wise our party is! When our party consistently advanced forward, firmly grasping the ideological revolution, who could predict that it would have the rank of a powerful main force which can carry out any difficult tasks as it has today? In many countries, parties concentrated efforts only on their immediate interests. Our party, however, gave priority to the ideological revolution to purify people's ideologies and to rally them into one rank, while looking ahead to the victory of the socialist cause and believing that ignoring the ideological revolution would invite the destiny of frustration. The great guide is further demonstrating his greatness and wisdom as time passes by! Thanks to our party, the main force of our revolution will become stronger and the future of the socialist cause is bright and promising.

The great guide of the socialist cause! The greatness of our party, which leads the socialist cause to the single road of victory with its excellent strategic and tactical leadership, is ringing out with dignity. No one can easily traverse the road of socialism simply because it is the road of truth.

As shown by today's world, there are winds of adversity and winds of temptation on the road leading toward socialism. For a ship that floats on a sea of strong wind and rough waves can sail along its correct course only when there is a beacon. Likewise, the popular masses can advance along the road of socialism only when there is the party's strategic and tactical leadership. The party is precisely the organization which has appeared in the world with strategic and tactical leadership as its mission. The greatness of the party is synonymous with the greatness of its strategic and tactical leadership.

Our party is great not only because it has firmly built the main force of the revolution, but because it expounds a correct line and policy and has a strategic and tactical leadership that wisely leads for their implementation. People in many countries today are trying to find a new way out with the feelings of regret and disgrace over having spoiled socialism. Our people, however, are living with firm faith and confidence in the bright future of socialism of our own style. Why? We can say it is because of the correctness and creativeness of our party's line and policy. We, who have erected high a tower of success shining with chuche, while traversing the road of the first voyage which no one has traversed ever before, cannot but admire our party's line and policy which are characterized by correctness and creativeness.

Our party's line and policy comprise correctness and creativeness. Their fruition comprises victory and precious and rich experiences.

Our party's line and policy comprise the principle of living our own way and the national independent spirit. Our party boldly pioneers the future of our revolution without trepidation and without sticking to the existing propostion and formality if it accords with the demands of the Korean revolution and to our own situation.

Although the antisocialist wind is blowing violently and the wind of temptation is tenacious, our party never renounces revolutionary principles on the road of socialism and never hands over the handle of the Korean revolution to anyone else. All things, ranging from the program of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and the line of the three revolutions to policies in various fields, follow our own way and have recorded a victorious advance.

Our party's strategies and tactics have been expounded in conformity with our people's independent aspiration and demands in all domains—political, economic, cultural, and military—with the immortal chuche idea as the guiding principle! Our party's strategies and tactics brilliantly shine as the banner of victory and as the brilliant beacon on the road ahead of us! These strategies and tactics have finally built socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses of this land.

Our people completely accept the party's line and policy, which have brought about the incomparable superiority of popular masses-centered socialism of our own style. Our people unconditionally accept and implement the party's line and policy under the slogan "What the party decides, we will do."

Let us live in our own style! This is the basic spirit reflected in our party's line and policy, and the slogan "What the party decides, we will do" reflects our people's basic posture. Cherishing in their minds the noble experience that the road designated by our party is the straightest road, our people firmly believe that only victory and prosperity are in their future. Our people do not guess about the road upon which our revolution should advance, but grasp it scientifically and know how to travel the road clearly. This is indeed a fortunate.

Many people around the world are trying to find a genuine road. A road is a line of destiny, a track of destiny, or the coordinates of destiny. Which road should be chosen? The road determines the question of human survival, as well as the question of pioneering the nation's destiny and of achieving national prosperity. However, history teaches that although a road at first appears to be straight and wide, it may have a trap at the end. Thus, many people around the world are thinking about this deeply.

Regardless of whether countries have carried out the revolution for a long time or a short time and whether they are developed or developing, are now arguing pro and con about the line and method that will pioneer their own road. It is indeed difficult to choose the straightest road along which the people and the nation should advance. Thus, at a time when countries are at a loss to find a genuine road, there are people who are looking ahead optimistically and clearly at their future road toward an ideal society. We are those people, blessed with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership.

Receiving the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal classical document, "Historic Lesson in Socialist Construction and Our Party's General Line," which is not only a document in which the noble character of the experience attained in the practice of our revolution and the correctness of our party's general line are thoroughly reflected in every clause, but also a document which is highly praised among the people of the world as the complete encyclopedia of communist construction, our people are filled with the noble ideological feelings that our leader and our comrade leader are most outstanding.

Our party not only elucidates the future road of the revolution with its excellent line and policy, but is also the vanguard unit that organizes and commands their implementation. On the road of revolution and construction there is no classification between those who expound strategies and tactics and those who organize and command their implementation. The party is the general staff of the revolution. No organization or group in socialist society, including state power, can take over the position and role of the party as the general staff of the revolution.

As the general staff of our revolution our party has performed many miracles and legendary events on this land by inspiring our people. It is no accident that the people throughout the world admire the Korean people, saying that all of their victories are mythical, legendary and epic. Our party has at last come to be praised as legendary leader [yongdoja].

Our people admire the party as the legendary leader with the same dignified ideological feelings of admiration for the respected and beloved general, revering him as the general sent by heaven during those days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in Mt. Paektu. Legendary changes have been made everywhere in the country, thanks to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il! Witnessing these legenary changes, we must admire the source of our party's inexhaustible creative power along with surging dignity.

A foreigner who visited the Soehae lockgate and Tongil street last year asked: How can Korea, with a population of less than 20 million, complete the vast task that big countries with populations of several hundred million cannot even conceive of doing? A functionary who accompanied the foreigner answered: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il performs any miracle by mobilizing party organizations and by inspiring the people. The foreigner could not repress his deep emotion at this, saying that it is only too natural that extraordinary strategy and wisdom in inspiring the popular masses invite extraordinary results.

An outstanding strategy that was used in making brilliant changes in our fatherland was possessing outstanding power to organize and mobilize the popular masses and tap their boundless potential. The popular masses are powerful. The power of anything in the world is limited. However, the popular masses' wisdom and power in reforming the world are limitless. The problem is how to lead the popular masses to display their creative power and wisdom. This depends on the leader's [hyangdoja] wisdom and ability.

Right after the liberation, the great leader called the art of shortening distance, used during the anti-Japanese war, the popular masses' art of shortening distance. And, on a day after the war, he said that the masses are chollima [horses that can run a thousand ri a day]. The profound truth of history shines like a gem in the short sayings "Popular masses' art of shortening distance" and "Masses are chollima." As they were at a time our revolution was being cultivated and during the difficult times after the war, the truth that mobilizing the popular masses' might is a key to any miracle is powerfully proven under our party's energetic leadership in completing the socialist cause.

Our party's motto is: A revolutionary's ability depends on how well he knows the popular masses and mobilizes them.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: The power of the modern industries is electricity and power which mobilizes people is political work.

He defines the party's work as work with the people and vigorously mobilizes the popular masses.

Numerous legendary events and miracles have been created because of the dear comrade leader's outstanding power of organization and mobilization and his extraordinary and novel leadership in skillfully, boldly, and confidently leading the entire party, all the people, and the entire army to fulfill a single goal.

When the guiding star's banner passes the sea while drawing a line, the sea is turned into a fertile land. And, if it casts a ray a thousand fathoms deep below the ground, gold, silver, and other valuables erupt. The dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il has found an extraordinary way for high growth, which is called a march of winged chollima joined to the speed battle. These stories on the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's use of the art of expanding the earth and the art of shortening distance are legendary in mythical terms. But, they are real.

The great achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have brought about while leading our revolutionary headquarters create numerous new legends in the Workers Party era. Songs of praise that will be eternal throughout history are resounding on this land.

Chongil Peak rises on top of Mt. Paektu, and the blue stream of Sobaeksu meanders. The bright star marks the 50th birthday after its birth and is equipped with literary and military arts and loyalty and filial piety. So, everyone respects him. Everyone single-heartedly admires him, and thunderous applause resounds on the earth and in the sky.

Let us appreciate the noble meaning of this immortal song of praise which the great leader personally wrote. Songs of praise are a literary genre for praising outstanding great men and great events. Therefore, it is common that in songs of praise, warriors praise their leaders [yongdoja], students praise their teachers, and younger men praise their older men. Has there been a time an outstanding leader [yongsu] wrote a song of praise for a person who will inherit his cause?

The great leader personally wrote this song of praise on the dear comrade leader's birthday. This unprecedented historic event is the most valuable praise for the dear comrade leader's outstanding greatness.

The great leader expresses the greatest satisfaction over the brilliant inheritance of the chuche revolutionary cause. Therefore, how can our people's hearts not be filled with confidence in a sure victory. Because the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a legendary great man, is leading the revolutionary headquarters, our party, our people are confident that the road of the socialism of our own style will always shine and they will create numerous miracles in history and win victories even though they are cultivating this untrodden road.

If leadership for the revolutionary headquarters is great, the party will become great, and if the party is great, socialism will display its invincible vitality. This is a historic summation in the 20th century and a summation of the international communist movement, as well.

Because the dear comrade leader leads our party, it is strong. Our people will always create a history brilliant with victory and honor under the party's leadership and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Japanese Party Official

SK1910104292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers'

Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with Yuzuru Shimazaki, secretary general of the committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Social-Democratic Party and Social-Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and his entourage.

Nonaligned Movement Stands Against Imperialism

SK1810102492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 18 Oct 92

["Idea of NAM Will Win"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries by-lined article headlined "Idea of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] Will Win."

What is most important in strengthening and developing Nonaligned Movement (NAM) is to defend its idea and remain faithful to it, the article says, and continues:

The basic idea of the NAM is independence against imperialism, and peace against war. To remain faithful to this idea is a fundamental guarantee for preserving and strengthening the NAM and strengthening and developing it into a viable movement.

Independence against imperialism is a consistent principle of the NAM.

Independence is the life and soul of the NAM and its intrinsic reguirement. The NAM regards it as its mission to build a free and prosperous new world by taking into account the intrinsic nature of man wishing to live and develop in an independent way and meeting the desire and demand of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and developing nations for an independent new society.

The nonaligned countries must not deviate from the idea and principle of independence against imperialism. They should continue their struggle to defend independence against imperialism.

Stating that peace against war, together with the independence against imperialism, is the banner of the struggle that must be held aloft by the nonaligned nations, the article says:

The NAM is, in essence, an anti-war peace movement. To oppose aggression and war and build a new peaceful world is a strategic task of this movement.

Peace is a common purpose and desire of the peoples of the nonaligned nations and the Third World countries. An independent new world can be built only when peace is ensured.

The vitality and motive force of the NAM lie in struggling for independence against imperialism and for peace against war, regarding them as its basic idea. Only then is it possible to win greater international support and solidarity.

The present situation demands a greater role of the NAM.

We must strengthen the unity and cohesion of the NAM, constantly improve the method of its activities and, with a common strategy, conduct extensive activities to defend the interests of the nonaligned countries and developing nations in the international arena including the United Nations and fairly solve international issues.

The nonaligned nations should expand and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance and mutual acommodation.

Koreans in Japan Issue Statement on South WPK Case

SK1710115992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The Association of Koreans in Japan for Peaceful Reunification in a statement Tuesday branded the results of investigation into the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" recently published by the "Security Planning Board [SPB]" of South Korea as a product of the anti-DPRK smear campaign aggravating the North-South relations.

Exposing the falsity of the "case" fabricated by the SPB, the statement said the stage of this drama was set against the background of the serious political crisis of the South Korean authorities.

The statement noted:

The North-South agreement was adopted and effectuated, the sentiments for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification are rapidly growing among the South Korean people and a vigorous struggle is going on to establish a democratic government with the "presidential election" in the offing.

Internal strifes and conflicts among factions are growing acute within the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" and the DLP and the "government" are forsaken by people with the exposure of the irregularities of the "Sixth Republic Regime" and power-backed election rigging.

If things went on like this, no one could vouch for the extention of the "DLP regime."

It has been an old game of the successive rulers of South Korea to attempt to evade the crisis by a "shock remedy" each time they faced a political crisis. It is not an exception this time.

The anti-DPRK smear campaign must be stopped immediately, the SPB be dissolved at once and the anti-reunification "National Security Law" be scrapped unconditionally.

Japanese, Egyptian Delegations Arrive

SK1810111792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—Yuzuru Shimazaki, Social-Democratic member of the House of Representatives and general secretary of the committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the Japan Social-Democratic Party and his entourage and Rajaonarivelo Irene, a delegate for the study of the chuche idea from Madagascar and director of the institute of the philosophic research of Antananarivo University of Madagascar, arrived here by plane Saturday.

A home-visiting group of Korean students in Japan and the 182nd short-term home visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan by the ship Mangyongbong-92 Saturday to visit the socialist homeland.

Earlier, a delegation of Ain Shams University of Egypt headed by Dean Ahmed Abdel Rehim Taha arrived here Friday.

Nepalese Party Officials Meet WPK Delegation

SK1910104592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—Krishna Prasad Battaray, president of the Nepali Congress Party; Narayan Man Bijukche, chairman of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party; and Tulsi Lal Amatya, chairman of the Nepal Communist Party (United), met separately with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Song Ho-kyong, a deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, on October 14.

The president of the Nepali Congress Party said that socialism is making a long drive in Korea under the leadership of the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Korea is confidently advancing at the head of the world, he stressed.

He said he was greatly inspired by the achievements of Korea in socialist construction.

The chairman of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party recalled that delegates of communist and workers parties gathered in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 80th birthday of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and adopted the Pyongyang declaration. Terming this as a great event in the history of the international communist movement, he stressed that the Pyongyang declaration is a new milestone and a banner in the struggle of the world people for the victory of the cause of socialism.

He said that to support the reunification of Korea and denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula is a task of his party and the stand of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party supporting the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea is firm at all times.

The chairman of the Nepal Communist Party (United) said that the Korean-style socialism is, indeed, a true socialism and the Korean people are, indeed, the happiest people in the world. Korean socialism is a model of socialism which should be built in Nepal in the future, he stressed.

He declared that his party would always express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

Clothing Plant Completes Modernization Project

SK1810053492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 8 Oct GMT 92

[Text] With the approach of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], modernization of facilities at the Pyongsong Clothing Plant under the Unha General Trade Bureau was completed and plant operation has begun. With the operation of modernized facilities, all production processes in this plant—from cutting and manufacturing to finishing—now have the most modern equipment.

On 8 October, a ceremony marking the operation of the modernized facilities was held on the spot. Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee attended, along with other concerned people and plant employees. Industrialists and businessmen of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who are staying in the socialist fatherland were also present.

Speeches and reports were made at the ceremony. The speakers and reporters said that the great love and benevolence extended by the great leader and the dear comrade leader to promote our people's welfare are endless. They pointed out that they will actively contribute to the nation's economic development and to enhancing the people's living standard by further upgrading the quality of products and normalizing the production.

A pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

At the end of the ceremony, the participants toured major production lines.

South Korea

North's JNCC Chairmen's Talks Proposal Accepted

SK2010075892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea will convene the ninth meeting of the Joint

Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

South Korea accepted North Korea's proposal for the meeting made in response to its offer Monday that the chairmen of the JNCC hold exclusive talks on Thursday, the South-North dialogue secretariat said.

Meanwhile, Kong No-myong, the Southern-side chairman of the JNCC, informed his northern counterpart, Choe U-chin, the replacement of commission member Brig. Gen. Yi Bu-sik by Brig. Gen. An Kwang-Chan.

Seoul To Propose Inter-Korean Military 'Consultative Body'

SK2010075692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—The government plans to propose to Pyongyang that the two Koreas establish a working-level consultative body to discuss exchanges of military personnel and information and peaceful use of the demilitarized zone through the South-North Joint Military Commission to be put into operation next month.

The National Unification Board, in a report to the National Assembly, said Tuesday such a proposal would be taken as an initial step to build mutual confidence in the military field.

Once military confidence was secured, the report said, the South would seek to discuss ways to realize bilateral notification and control of large-scale movements of military units and military exercises and such disarmament issues as dismantling of weapons of mass destruction on a step-by-step basis.

The government has decided to seriously consider setting up a new division in the board to exclusively handle matters concerning armament control, the report said.

Letter Planned To Refute North's 'Spy Ring' Allegations

SK2010083892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong will send a written refutation Wednesday to North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk's charges that Seoul fabricated a communist spy ring, a government source said Tuesday.

Two liaison officials will arrive at the meeting room of the neutral nations' supervisory commission at the truce village of Panmunjom Wednesday afternoon to deliver the letter, he said. Son In-kyo, the South Korean head of the Liaison Office in Panmunjom, informed his counterpart, Choe Pong-chun, of this dispatch Tuesday by telephone, he said. Hyon and Yon head delegations to the inter-Korean high-level talks.

Hyon is likely to refute Yon's charges, contained in a letter on Oct. 14, that Seoul had fabricated a story about a North Korean-created spy ring named the South Korean Workers' Party.

In the letter, Yon demanded unconditional withdrawal of the decision to resume the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, Team Spirit, and to delay the second-phase reduction of American Forces in South Korea, the source said.

'Gathering for New Politics' Becomes 'New Korea Party'

SK2010100792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—New party promoters who oppose the two Kims—Kim Yong-sam of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and Kim Tae-chung of the Democratic Party [DP]—in the December presidential election, decided Tuesday to name their party tentatively as the New Korea Party.

The decision came in their first subcommittee meeting held at a hall of the Federation of Korean Industries in Yoido. The subcommittee agreed to hold meetings of party founding preparatory committee and of party promoters on Friday and name as promoters some 150 people from the "Gathering for New Politics", deserters from the DLP and the DP and figures from academic and opposition groups, a spokesman for the promoters of the new party said.

Participants in the subcommittee meeting also agreed to register the party with the Central Election Management Committee right after the formation of the party founding preparatory committee and start creating local chapters from early next week before they complete works for forming the central party around Nov. 6.

The New Korea Party will adopt a collective leadership, headed by five or six chairmen, the spokesman said. The party platform will emphasize dissolution of regional antagonism, realization of economic justice and national reunification, a parliamentary government system and an election system selecting more than one lawmaker from each constituency.

No Tae-u Optimistic About Reunification Within Decade

SK2010040992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u on Tuesday reiterated his optimism for the possibility of Korea being reunited within this decade.

Addressing chiefs of 58 overseas chapters of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification at a luncheon at Chongwadae, No said he was convinced that the Korean people would surely meet a "decisive opportunity" for reunification in three to four years and realize it by the end of this decade at the latest.

"We should now concentrate the abilities of all Koreans in and out of the country to bring forth a turning point to carry out the nation's historic task of becoming an advanced, reunified country," No said.

Touching on domestic politics, he said his government would strive to make the forthcoming presidential election the "cleanest, fairest election in the history of the nation's constitutional rule."

Pak Tae-chun Rules Out Role in New Political Party

SK1710033492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] Pohang, South Kyongsang Province, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Pak Tae-chun, who has resigned as chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], has decided not to take part in a new political party, one of his aides said Saturday.

Talking to reporters, Cho Yong-kyong, Pak's aide, said that "Pak will not participate in any new political party and his decision is final." Pak, honorary chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Company [POSCO], has expressed his desire to retire from a political career as he felt "a deep sense of skepticism on the current state of politics," Cho said.

Cho said that even if organizers of a new political party tried to persuade him to join them, there was little chance for him to change his mind.

After he decided to leave the Democratic Liberal Party, following President No Tae-u, Pak declined to become the top election campaign manager for Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate of the DLP.

When Kim Yong-sam went to Kwangyang, South Cholla Province, to further persuade Pak a week ago, Pak reportedly told Kim he had already decided to leave the party but that "there wouldn't any drastic change in the domestic political map because of his departure."

Pak eventually resigned as the DLP's chairman and left the party and several party members followed him out of the DLP to form a new political party. Pak had been strongly urged to lead the new party to challenge the establishment of the so-called two Kims—Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung of the Democratic Party.

With regard to his job as representative of the National Assembly, Cho said Pak needs some time to clear up his works since he still is president of the Korea-Japan parliamentarians' union.

But just because he retains his position in the National Assembly, it does not necessarily mean he is not retiring from politics, Cho said.

Pak's announcement is expected to give a considerable impact on the move to form a new political party by DLP deserters, including Reps. Yi Cha-hon and Pak Chol-un and three other lawmakers, as well as Rep. Yi Chong-chan and his "gathering for new politics," and independent representative Chong Ho-yong.

Cho said, however, Pak is not expected to publicly announce his intention soon. Nor does he plan to return to Seoul in the very near future, he said.

Chondaehyop's Presidential Election Plan Assessed

SK1910153092 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Oct 92 p 21

[By reporter Yi Hui-chong]

[Text] At a time when the National Alliance for Democracy and National Reunification and other dissident movement circles have decided on their presidential election strategies and begun to gather force for the election campaign, the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and other student movement circles have also begun organizational activities for the presidential election.

This has attracted people's attention because university students are a group that have the greatest power to mobilize people and carry out activities.

During the 1987 presidential election, the student movement circles were divided into "those who supported Kim Tae-chung even while leveling criticism on him," "those who supported a plan to field a single opposition candidate," and "those who supported a candidate of the popular masses." However, they are now divided into two groups: Chondaehyop and minor groups. Chondaehyop favors a "plan for the entire democratic circles to field a single opposition candidate" and minor groups favor a plan to field a candidate of the popular masses."

Chondaehyop, which is led by the NL [student group which supports national liberation] faction, convened a special meeting of representatives on 9 October at Kyonghui University and decided on a struggle plan for the presidential election. This centers on a "plan for the entire democratic circles to field a single opposition candidate."

Chondaehyop's strategy is similar to the National Alliance's "plan to field a candidate of all democratic circles." However, the National Alliance centers on the Democratic Party [DP], while Chondaehyop's plan covers the DP, United People's Party [UPP], and the New Political Reform Party. Chondaehyop also plans to support a candidate—who is most likely to get elected—if all democratic circles fail to field a single opposition candidate. It was learned that Chondaehyop had undergone a serious internal dispute over the UPP.

Mr. Cho Kye-hwan, 26, a spokesman for Chondaehyop and president of the Student Council of Songgyungwan University, said that "people's support for the UPP is the expression of their anti-Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] sentiment." He also said that "To achieve the transfer of power in the election, all the democratic anti-DLP forces must be united to wage a joint struggle."

Chondaehyop made such a decision after going through democratic debates and votes. Also, its decision has led the National Alliance to adopt a single plan of its own. However, the decision is not binding because of a serious difference in political views between the NL faction and the PD [student group which supports people's democracy] faction.

Chondaehyop has decided to inaugurate a "youth and student movement headquarters to prevent the DLP from regaining power and establish a democratic government" in early November and has begun to form a large-scale "vanguard to establish a democratic government" and "election watchers group."

In the meantime, six PD-faction student groups, including the Progressive Students Union and the National Political Students Union, hosted a meeting to form a "student task force to field a candidate of the masses" on 9 October at Tongguk University and decided to support Mr. Paek Ki-wan at the 1 November "meeting to select a presidential candidate."

They strongly criticized the plan of the National Alliance and Chondaehyop to "field a single opposition candidate", saying: "That is a mere plan to serve as a setoff for conservative parties simply because one of those parties' candidates stands good chances for election."

Kang Yong-sik Named Senior Secretary to Chong Won-sik

SK1910023992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] appointed Monday Rep. Kang Yong-sik, director of the DLP Policy Coordination Office, as chief secretary to Chong Won-sik, chairman of the DLP Election Campaign Management Committee. Kang previously served as vice information minister and senior secretary to the prime minister. He is a lawmaker from the national constituency.

Ministry Asked To Stop 'Manipulating' Media

SK1810054192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers on the Information Culture Committee of the National Assembly yesterday asked Information Ministry Yu Hyok-in to stop manipulating the news media for fair reporting and broadcasting.

In a parliamentary inspection into policies and business management of the ministry, Kuk Chong-nam said that there were still many kinds of interventions in reporting and broadcasting in favor of the government and ruling camp, citing several cases.

Another DP [Democratic Party] lawmaker Yim Chae-chong claimed that a new type of reporting guidelines were drawn up initiated by Chongwadae [presidential residence] in preparation for the forthcoming presidential elections.

Most of committee members also asked Minister Yu to draw up measures to stabilize labor-management disputes of Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC) which has been dragged on for one and half months.

They claimed that the MBC disputes have flared up as the management headed by Choe Chang-pong broke the agreement reached with the labor union.

Kim Chin-yong of the United People's Party [UPP] asked why the government put riot police into the sit-in site of the labor union neglecting the agreement reached among chiefs of three political parties.

DP lawmaker Pak Kye-tong asked to clarify who among MBC president Choe, then information minister Son Chu-wan and the prosecution, requested the police to haul away unionized MBC workers from the rally site.

Lawmaker Yim said that information outlay of the ministry has increased 69 percent this year from last year compared to an average increase of 24 percent in the national budget this year.

Naval Chief on DPRK, Russian, PRC Naval Activities

SK2010094792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—Since 1990, North Korea has deployed 60 percent of its naval forces in forward areas, while building annually 10 to 20 medium-size submarines and destroyers with ability to operate in open seas, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Kim Chol-u said Tuesday.

In a report to the National Assembly, he said that North Korea has given up the construction of maneuverability-oriented small vessels and has recently introduced 76 submarines and midget submarines to continue reinforcing its underwater war potential.

Russia has been expanding its naval influence in the Northeast Asian region and strengthening battle power of its Pacific fleet in quality by deploying D-class and O-class strategic nuclear submarines, Adm. Kim said.

China is trying to modernize naval forces by building nuclear power-propelled submarines and advanced destroyers in a bid to expand its military influences on the adjacent areas, he added.

Japan is also planning to build up naval self-defense force to increase its military role and protect sea routes after reorganization of international order in Northeast Asia, he said.

Adm. Kim said the Navy would introduce anti-submarine aircraft and submarines and enhance landing operations capability in preparation for the 21st century.

Status of Kidnapped Workers in Iran Unresolved

SK2010051792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP)—A month has passed since four Korean workers of Daewoo Corp. were kidnapped at an Iranian railroad construction site, but neither the company nor the South Korean Government has found a way to rescue them.

Daewoo Corp. Chairman Kim Chun-song and Company President Chang Yong-su flew to Tehran to seek the freedom of the four soon after they were kidnapped and urged the Iranian Government to try harder to free them. The government and Daewoo, however, seem to have thrown up their hands because they could not make any appreciable progress despite their efforts in every direction.

An office manned by 10 Daewoo employees in Tehran to draw countermeasures has dwindled to a liaison office with only two to three men waiting for any information from the Iranian investigators.

When Daewoo Corp. Chairman Kim visited the Iranian Foreign Ministry to ask help of President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, he received the Iranian Government's promise to pay as much attention as it could for the safe release of the four. The Iranian Government said the police were spreading a dragnet after it found an area where the bandits were holding the Korean workers, but it gave no details about their investigation.

Daewoo has concluded that it could not solve the matter for itself and has been waiting for an active support of the Korean Foreign Ministry for their release. The ministry, however, has failed to work out any concrete measures, other than urging the Tehran government to seek an early release of the four.

Choe Tong-ho, 43, the wife of kidnapped O Kon-taek said, "It's like my bloods are drying up. The company and the government keep telling me to wait."

She urged both the South Korean and the Iranian Governments to do their utmost for the release of the kidnapped.

Foreign Ministry To Dispatch First Employee to UNESCO

SK2010080392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry will dispatch an official to UNESCO for a two-year service from this month, the first South Korean official to be formally employed by a U.N. organization, ministry sources said Tuesday.

Hwang Ui-sung of South American Affairs Department will serve as deputy director of UNESCO Public Relations Asia-Pacific Office until October 1994, they said. South Korea became a U.N. member in September last year.

'Unreasonable' Use of Gulf War Funds Criticized

SK1810051992 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Oct 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Why Should the Unused War Expenditure be Disbursed?"]

[Text] The decision to divert part of the funds that were to be used as ROK support for the Gulf War to support U.S. troops in the ROK is unreasonable. According to information submitted by the Foreign Ministry to the National Assembly for its investigation of state affairs, the government decided to use $104 million, the amount of our support funds that was not executed because of the early conclusion of the Gulf War, to build facilities and reinforce equipment for the U.S. forces in the ROK in compliance with the United States' demand.

We must say this decision is an inappropriate act that runs counter to the principle on the reasonable use of the state funds regardless of the amount.

Above all, what makes this an issue is whether we should disburse the unexecuted support fund. It has been learned that the United States left unused a considerable amount of funds it collected from each nation as expenditure for the Gulf War. It is just, honorable, and reasonable to return the unspent money collected for execution of the war nation that offered the money. This notwithstanding, the United States even demanded that each country disburse the unexecuted funds, thus becoming subject to international criticism. The ROK, however, accepted this demand by the United States.

It was learned that Germany and Japan paid unexecuted portions of support funds to the United States. Is there any need for our country to act like these big economic powers?

The next issue is doubt about whether the government is doing a kindness for a foreign country easily with the nation's budget, instead of trying to be frugal. Disbursement and diverted use of such expenditure should be carried out only in accordance with the people's will. The people donated the money only for the clear purpose of carrying out the Gulf War. Is the government entitled to divert and dispose of such money freely in a secret room?

The government pointed out that it consented to the United States after a decision made at a conference of relevant offices and agencies and that it submitted a report to the National Assembly afterwards, thus insisting that there is no legal problem. However, as for this issue, it is rightful order for the government to first seek the repercussions of public opinion on the issue and to discuss it with the United States based on public consensus. What is more important than lawfulness [happobsong] is justness [chongdangsong].

Moreover, the ROK Government is paying a considerable amount of funds to the U.S. forces in the ROK each year in the name of shouldering the defense expenditure. The support funds to U.S. forces in Korea should be disposed of in this manner. People criticize that during the Sixth Republic era, the government offered a large amount of loans to foreign countries unbecoming to our national strength while accelerating the establishment of diplomatic relations with East European countries and the Soviet Union. Besides, the government has been too free with the nation's money for the president's visit to the United Nations on three occasions and for other diplomatic activities.

The government should assume a more just stance and a sense of independence over negotiations with foreign countries. Why does the government decide the important issue without allowing the people to know about it and why does it only make concessions to foreign countries? It should firmly stand against what it should and block what it should. Dr. Syngman Rhee personally approved the payment of even one hundred-dollar bill, thus saving foreign currencies. President Pak Chong-hui also spared dollars through tight management of foreign currencies. Although one may say that the situation is different from that time, the state management method which was based on diligence and frugality at that time should be inherited even today.

North Korean Defectors Describe Life as Prisoners

SK1810054792 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 92 p 3

[Text] The first North Koreans to defect to South Korea after serving time in a camp for political prisoners vividly described life in the concentration camp in South Hamkyong Province in a recent news conference.

An Hyok and Kang Chol-hwan, both 24, said that life in the Yodok concentration camp was beyond description and that prisoners were treated worse than animals.

"We were considered to be blow dogs and pigs, facing serious malnutrition, hard labor and fatal beatings," the defectors said.

The inmates had to work 14 to 15 hours every day on a diet of 550 grams of corn and a little salt a day, they cited.

As a result, most prisoners barely survived beyond the age of 40, they said.

"We were so starved as to eat snakes, rats, frogs and leaves," the former inmates said.

"I came here to expose the 'appalling conditions' at the camp to the world," said An, who burst into tears, adding that his father was sent to do hard labor and forced to divorce his mother because of his arrest.

He was arrested on spy charges after he turned from an illegal trip to China in 1986, he explained.

Kang, also a former inmate at the camp, said that the sprawling Yodok concentration camp alone held more than 50,000 political prisoners, and that North Korea is holding about 200,000 people in captivity at 12 concentration camps.

The concentration camps are directly supervised by the Department of Political Security, he said.

Kang said he was beaten almost every day during his 10 years at the camp. He, at the age of nine, along with all his family, was sent to the "death camp" because his grandfather, a former resident of Japan, had been charged with espionage.

About 15 people tried to escape the camp every year, but all were caught and shot in front of the inmates, Kang said.

This is the first time that first-hand confirmation has been made that such camps for political prisoners exist in North Korea.

Pyongyang has all along denied the presence of any such institutions.

The two North Korean youths, who met at the camp, arrived here on a freighter through an unidentified third country from China in August after fleeing from North Korea in March following their release from the camp.

Following is the gist of their detailed account on their life in the Yodok concentration camp and in North Korea.

The Yodok camp, disguised as "No. 2915 North Korean Peoples' Guard," or "No. 15 Control Office," takes up one-third of Yodok County, about 100km northeast of Pyongyang, in South Hamkyong Province on North Korea's east coast.

The camp is surrounded by steep mountains, about one thousand armed guards, electrified barbed wire, bamboo spears lodged in a deep moat and minefields, in an effort to prevent escape.

A day at the heavily fortified camp begins at 5:30 a.m. for continuous hard labor, such as logging and mining, until 8 p.m. with only a 30-minute lunch break.

If they don't work hard enough, even the meager amount of 550 grams of corn a day is cut in half or totally denied. There are about 40 to 50 inmates every year who die of malnutrition. Many prisoners raise rats in their rooms to eat.

They lose about 15 kg of weight every year. Some are often beaten to death by guards for negligible mistakes and unfinished work.

The inmates have to attend an exhausting Kim Il-song ideology class until 11 p.m.

The camp houses about 450,000 inmates, mostly those branded as "vicious landowners," "pro-Japanese" or "impure elements."

They include nearly 5,000 ethnic Korean residents who moved to North Korea from Japan.

Among the detainees in the camp are the family of O Kil-nam, who defected to South Korea in April, Yi Man-ho, 35, the youngest son of incumbent Vice President of North Korea Yi Chong-ok, who was charged with having criticized the North Korean leadership, former North Korean Workers' Party senior accountant Hong Son-ho, 51, who attended the Kim Il-song University in the same class with Kim Chong-il, heir apparent of North Korean leaders Kim Il-song and former North Korean Ambassador to Libya Yang Sung-yong, 56.

There were 14 Japanese wives of Koreans in the camp, who were repatriated to North Korea in 1977-79. But twelve of them have died of hunger or disease. The two living Japanese women, who have now been released from the camp, are Yi Son-hwa, 58, and Hong Pak-son, 68. (Their Japanese names are not available)

The other 11 camps are scattered through such steep mountainous areas as Onsong, Hoeryong and Kyongsong in North Hamkyong Province; Chongpyong and Toksong in South Hamkyong Province; Yongchon and Yongbyon in North Pyongan Province; Hichon and Tongsin in Chagang Province; and Kaechon and Pukchang in South Pyongan Province.

CHOSON ILBO on PRC's View of Korean War Role

SK1910114092 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Oct 92 p 2

[From the "Reporter's Memo Book" column by Kim Hyo-chae, deputy chief of the Local News Department: "PRC's Historical Awareness"]

[Text] The Northeast China Frontier Force (Commander: Deng Hua), headquartered in southern Manchuria, was the Chinese People's Army that participated in the Korean war. It crossed the Yalu River on 19 October 1950. According to the war situation at that time, the UN forces were heading north for the Yalu River after successfully completing landing operations in Inchon. China insists that this situation inevitably made China participate in the war to "defend Manchuria". The Chinese Government and historic circles close to the government insist that China participated in the Korean war by invocating its right to self-defense. They also note that Kim Il-song asked China to send its troops. They say: First, on 1 October 1950 when the Korean People's Army began to be repulsed and had to change its offensives to the defensive, Kim Il-song requested that the Chinese Government send troops. Second, based on this request, on 2 October the party [CPC] Central Committee met, with President Mao Zedong present, and decided on the Chinese participation in the war. Third, the Chinese participation was based on the possibility that Manchuria may be occupied by the imperialist UN forces. However, the Chinese logic fell into an error of arbitrarily ignoring historic facts and interpreting them from a self-centered angle.

First, from the standpoint of the military operations theory, it is impossible to commit hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the battlefield only 18 days after the receipt of a request for assistance from Kim Il-song. This is circumstantial evidence that China had made prior preparations for it. Next, we should clarify when the Northeast China Frontier Force was expanded and reorganized and what was its mission. The Northeast China Frontier Force was reorganized on 7 July 1950, 12 days after the Korean war broke out. China beefed up the 38th Army and the 13th Army Corps, which were China's hard-core units in southern Manchuria, virtually organizing them again to become the size of five corps (15 divisions and 260,000 soldiers).

Hong Song-tae, head of the ROK Institute for Strategic Study, discovered the records concerning the Northeast China Frontier Force's mission from the CPC's history data collection No. 31, which was published in 1989 and made public recently. According to this data collection, the CPC held its Central Committee meeting with Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhe De, and others present. In the meeting, the Central Committee decided on the Northeast China Frontier Force's missions: first, deploying the force in the north of the Yalu River; second, safeguarding the Northeast China Frontier's security; third, getting itself ready to cross the Yalu River and providing assistance to the DPRK depending on the situation.

In July 1950, the North Korean Army was attacking Taejon after occupying Seoul and crossing the Han River. At that time, Manchuria was far from being threatened and the Korean peninsula was rather on the brink of being communized. At that moment, the CPC virtually decided on the Chinese participation in the Korean war. Hong Song- tae said: "We can judge from this historical fact alone that the Chinese participation in the Korean war was not so much invocation of the right to self-defense as offensive participation designed to secure a voice in Northeast Asia after the Korean war." PRC Ambassador to ROK Zhang Tingyan said: "During negotiations for the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations, China did not express its regret over the 25 June Korean war and did not feel any need to do so." We wonder whether the PRC ambassador deliberately ignored the fact even though he knows it or whether he wanted to intentionally overlook it.

We also wonder whether our government knew this fact when it established diplomatic relations with PRC. We are really curious about the reason our government is trying to skillfully evade this issue if it knew it.

Committee Asks Seoul To Raise Rice Purchasing Price

SK1710021592 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] The Grain Pricing Committee yesterday decided to recommend that the government increase the state purchasing price of rice for this year 7-9 percent from last year and buy 8.5-9.5 million som. One som equals 144 kilograms. The price and volume will be decided at the National Assembly based on the recommendation of the committee, an advisory body to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry.

Last year, the government hiked the price 7 percent and purchased 8.5 million som endorsed by the National Assembly based on the recommendation of the Pricing Committee that price be raised 7-8 percent along with the volume of 9.5-10.5 million som.

The National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, the nation's largest farmers organization, called for a 13.5 percent hike for 11 million som. Two minority political parties have insisted on a price raise of 15-15.1 percent for a volume of 11 million som. The majority Democratic Liberal Party also demanded that the government purchase at least 8.5 million som at a price 7 percent higher than last year's, apparently to get more votes in the forthcoming presidential election.

BOK To 'Flexibly' Manage 4th Quarter Money Supply

SK1910011392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The Bank of Korea [BOK] will flexibly manage money supply in the last quarter of the year within the targeted 18.5-percent growth, governor Cho Sun said Monday.

In a meeting of senior officials of the central bank, Cho said a stable monetary management would minimize the ill side-effects of the second-phase liberalization of interest rates and strengthen the competitive power of the nation's industries.

Best efforts would be made to expedite restructuring of the national economy through the maximum supply of fund to small- and medium-sized firms and to manufacturers and exporters, Cho said. He said credit loans would be expanded to smaller firms which have the competive power but lack in fund.

Cho said all financial institutions should be urged to prevent loans and fund from going into the consumption-oriented business or real estate speculation in a lax social atmosphere prevalent in the election season.

Noting concern about a 6-percent economic growth this year, he said the central bank should make active publicity efforts to help the public understand that Korea, with the expansion of its economy, cannot continue a near 10-percent growth as in the past.

Central Bank Ranks 42d in Survey of Independence

SK1910012592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea rates 42nd in independence of its central bank, according to a study by the World Bank made available Monday. The Bank of Korea registered 0.27 points out of one in terms of its fairness in operation laws and 0.5 points in the frequency of governor reshuffle, or once every two years on average, according to the World Bank. The study was conducted on 56 nations throughout the 1980-1990 period.

South Korea compared with other Asian nations such as Thailand (17th), Taiwan (21st), the Philippines (23d), Nepal (33d), India (36th), and Indonesia (40th).

The ten top most independent central bank included Austria which rated the highest, followed by Denmark, the United States, former West Germany, Australia, Norway, Belgium, England, Sweden and Canada. West German bank had the fairest operation laws, earning 0.69 points, while Austria had 0.61 points and Greece 0.55 points.

The study found a close relationship between the frequency of bank reshuffle and inflation rate in case of developing countries. The fairness of the bank operation laws were in close link with inflation rates in advanced countries, the study said. The higher the inflation rate, the higher the frequency of reshuffle for developing countries, it claimed.

Argentina, for example, replaced the bank governor every year, Chile and Brazil every 13.5 months, Venezuela, Poland, Zambia and South Korea every two years. In contrast, Thailand, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Lebanon, Tanzania, Nepal and Ethiopia stayed with their bank governors for an average 10 years.

Institute Predicts Lowest Employment Growth in 5 Years

SK1910021792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The number of people who would have found jobs across the country by the end of this year is expected to be less than 500,000, the lowest employment growth in five years due to business slowdown and increasing automation of factories, a private research institute predicted Monday.

The number of new employment will register at 471,000 this year, compared with the increases of 541,000 in

1985, 535,000 in 1986, 849,000 in 1987, 516,000 in 1988, 641,000 in 1989, 525,000 in 1990, and 539,000 in 1991, the Lucky Goldstar Economic Research Institute said.

The business slump has led companies to cut the number of new employees and promote readjustment of industrial structure such as machine substitution for practical management, according to the institute. This trend is expected to continue next year, which will see a growth of 488,000 jobs, Lucky Goldstar said.

The projection is inferred from next year's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth against the coefficient for ceiling employment of 1991. Some 4.86 new jobs proved to be needed for a GDP growth of 100 million won in 1991, Lucky Goldstar explained.

It predicted further employment straits next year owing to continuing business slowdown and less employment in large companies.

Seoul Launches Development of 'Next Generation' Cars

SK1710033192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] The government has kicked off the development of the so-called next generation of automobiles, one of the G-7 projects which were mapped out at the end of last year to strengthen the nation's international competitiveness through the development of high tech.

The development of the next generation cars will be carried out through 2001 with a total investment of 889.3 billion won including 444.5 billion won in government subsidies.

They include low air polluting, high safety and electric cars.

Simultaneous development of high production systems, which the government said will bring revolutionary improvements to the nation's manufacturing productivity, is also part of the project.

The Trade-Industry Ministry yesterday disclosed the first year plan of the intensive project to continue through next October.

A total of 201 businesses, research institutes and colleges will take part in 26 areas for the development of the next generation cars and high tech productions systems with an investment of 12.4 billion won, 5.9 billion won of which will be supplied by the government and the remainder by the participating enterprises.

In particular, 84 of the 201 participants including 73 business concerns will engage in the development of the next generation cars at a cost of 6.9 billion won supervised by the Korea Automotive Tech Institute.

Among the 73 enterprises are Hyundai Motor, Daewoo Motor, Kia Motors, Ssangyong Motor and Mando Machinery.

To be developed are CNG (compressed natural gas) engines, lean burn engines, high safety bodies, electric motors and batteries, and air bags.

Hyundai and Ssangyong will lead the development of high safety bodies and Daewoo CNG engines. Hyundai and Kia will take command of developing lean burn engines, while Mando will take part in the development of air bags.

Meanwhile, the Korea Academy of Industrial Technology (KAITECH) will oversee the development of high tech manufacturing systems which will cost 5.4 billion won.

Participating businesses include Goldstar, Daewoo Electronics, Samsung Electronics, Seil Heavy Industries, Daewoo Heavy Industries, Samsung Aerospace and Korea Explosives.

To be developed are the FMS (flexible manufacturing system), CIMS (computer integrated manufacturing system) and IMS (intelligence manufacturing system).

According to the ministry, low polluting and high safety cars will be developed by 1996.

Development of four-seat electric cars will be completed by 1995. They will have a maximum speed of 120km per hour and run for 300km with their baterries fully charged.

The FMS will be developed by 1995, the CIMS by 1998 and the IMS by 2001.

Report Alleges Chaebol Encouraged To Run Banks

SK1710015192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] A report unveiled by a lawmaker during the National Assembly's inspection of state affairs has touched off a major controversy over the alleged government's attempt to allow large business conglomerates or chaeboi to own commercial banks.

The report drawn up by the government-funded Korea Development Institute [KDI] at the request of Chongwadae in July proposes that chaebol be allowed to own commercial banks for more efficient bank management.

Kim Tae-sik, a lawmaker of the second largest Democratic Party [DP], accused the government of stimulating the concentration of economic power by allowing chaebol's participation in the banking business while revealing the document in the parliamentary inspection of the Finance Ministry Thursday.

The report says while the government abandons its control on management of banks, large business conglomerates must enter the banking business in order to realize bank management.

"Korea banks are facing a crisis due to lack of responsible management and weakened competitive edge among themselves under the government-controlled financial mechanism," it said.

Under the present circumstances, most Korean banks will hardly survive foreign competition in the event of a full-fledged financial liberalization, the report said.

To cope with the crisis, the report says, it is desirable for chaebol to be allowed to own banks.

The report, however, attached a string of preconditions before chaebol are allowed to own banks by saying the government is required to minimize side-effects arising from their participation in the banking business.

Under the current law, big business conglomerates are barred from owning banks to prevent them from monopolizing credit. Only a few business groups hold equity shares in Seoul-based commercial banks and provincial banks.

The revelation of the document created immediate repercussions as its main contents run directly counter to the incumbent government's avowed pledge the alleviate the concentration of economic power.

Critics say the No Tae-u administration is trying to encourage chaebol to dominate the finance industry as its term winds down.

In the meantime, the KDI refuted that the report does not represent its official position saying it was drawn up just for studies.

Minister Bids Farewell to PRC Commerce Official

SK1910081792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su met with Xu Dayou, the outgoing head of Seoul representative office of the China Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC), Monday and praised his efforts in boosting bilateral economic ties during his stay here. CCOIC opened the representative on April 9 last year and the office served as the sole channel of official dialogue between the two countries before the normalization of Seoul-Beijing ties Aug. 24.

Meets Irish, German Officials

SK1910083792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 199 (YONHAP)—Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su met with Alan McCarthy, the president of the Irish Trade Board, Monday and discussed ways to increase trade and investment between Korea and Ireland. Han pointed out the modesty and limitation in the number of goods exchanged between the two countries and called for both governmental and private-level efforts to boost the trade volume and diversify trading goods.

The trade minister also held talks with Rainer Bruederle, the deputy prime minister and state minister of economics and transportation of the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate earlier in the day and exchanged views on bilateral trade and investment.

Clinton Win Can Mean 'Drastic Reduction' in U.S. Troops

SK1810083992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0612 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The drastic reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea is possible if Democrat Bill Clinton wins the U.S. presidential election slated for next month, the Foreign Ministry predicted Sunday.

At a ministry report submitted to the parliamentary inspection, the ministry said that the United Nations can slash the U.S. troops by more than the scale of the planned second phaseout in case the Democrat come into power due to his progressive stance. The ministry based the forecast on the Democratic promise of the cut of defense spending by at least 100 billion U.S. dollars, even though the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea will continue.

"Even some Democrats insist to curtail the U.S. forces in South Korea to the scale of the brigade," the report said.

As for the South-North dialogue, the ministry forecast the decline of the degree of the U.S. support reflecting the progressive position of the Democrats, even though the basic stance to prop up South Korea will not change.

The report also predicted that the United States will strengthen its position in the trade issues between the two countries by enhancing protectionism, stress environmental problems and accentuate human rights issues in North Korea, China, the Republic of South Africa and Cuba.

President No Meets Los Angeles Mayor Bradley

SK1910083592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u met with visiting Los Angeles mayor, Tom Bradley, and asked for his active support for an early rehabilitation of Koreatown destroyed in the rioting last April.

No, expressing appreciation for Bradley's efforts made so far to help the Korean community recover from the black riots, called on the visitor to seek all available support for an early normalization of Koreatown.

Bradley is here leading a delegation to the fourth annual Korea Visit USA fair and travel seminar opened here Monday.

Police Report 8-Month Decline in Illegal Demonstrations

SK1910022492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Demonstrations decreased sharply in South Korea in the first eight months of this year and the police use of tear gas canisters dropped to one-fourth of the amount used last year, the National Police Administration said Monday.

As of Aug. 31, 4,501 illegal demonstrations were reported across the nation, down 26 percent from 6,075 in the previous year, the report said. Firebombs and stone were hurled in 281 and 171 demonstrations, respectively, down 72 and 79 percent from a year earlier. Attacks on police stations and other official buildings totaled 62, down 69 percent.

The nature of demonstrations also changed from political protests to administrative complaints. The administration said that police fired 54,969 tear gas canisters against demonstrators, 24 percent of 230,941 shells fired the previous year. Their cost amounted to 1.36 billion won (1.73 million U.S. dollars), down 38 percent from last year's 3.57 billion won.

Police have put 33 people, including Yun Yong-kyu, former chairman of the national teachers union, on a wanted list for leading illegal demonstrations.

Burma

Minister Leaves for Visit to Indonesia, Japan

BK0610143592 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] A delegation led by U Khin Maung Thein, minister for energy, and comprised of four members, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this morning to study energy-related activities for two weeks in Indonesia and Japan.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister for information; U Than Shwe, minister for industry-2; U Tin Tun, deputy minister for energy, and departmental officials; Japanese Ambassador Mr. Tomoya Kawamura; and Mr. I. Dutuk Harbi Dienda, charge d'affaires of the Indonesian Embassy.

Delegates Return From Philippines, ROK 13 Oct

BK1310154792 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Brigadier General Abel, minister for planning and finance, arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] by Myanmar [Burma] Airways today after visiting the Philippines and the Republic of Korea at the invitation of Mr. Rizalino S. Navarro, Philippines minister for trade and industry, and Mr. (Shinsu Kim), chairman of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation respectively. Members of the delegation include Major General Tun Kyi, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister for trade, and Colonel Lun Maung, minister of the office of the prime minister and chairman of the supervisory committee for ensuring correct and fast flow of commodities and for stabilizing commodities.

The delegation was welcomed at Yangon airport by Lieutenant General Chit Swe, member of SLORC and minister for forestry affairs; Maj. Gen. Mya Thinn, member of SLORC and minister for cooperatives; Brig. Gen. Win Tin, deputy minister for planning and finance; U Win Naing, deputy minister for trade; departmental officials from the office of the government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Planning and Finance, and the Ministry of Trade; Philippines Ambassador Ms. Rosalinda V. Tirona; and ROK Ambassador Mr. Hang-Kyong Kim.

Thai Firm Named To Handle TV, Radio Advertising

BK0710080492 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] The Myanmar [Burma] Television and Broadcasting Department has been accepting and transmitting advertisements paid in foreign currency. In accordance with the plan to increase the revenue in foreign currency, an agreement to appoint (Phaisan) News Trading, Thailand, Company from Thailand as representative to accept, gather, and send advertisements from foreign countries was signed yesterday evening at the Myanmar Television and Broadcasting Department.

Removal of Martial Law Order Posters Ordered

BK1610122092 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 7 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Authorities concerned have instructed the removal of all posters and signboards regarding martial law with effect from today as the Martial Law Orders 1/89 and 2/89 have been revoked under the State Law and Order Restoration Council Order 12/92 issued on 26 September.

According to the instruction, all posters and signboards bearing such words as "What is the Tatmadaw [Defense Services] Doing?; It Is Carrying Out Its Duties Holding in Esteem Our Three Main National Causes and the Four Oaths; With What Is It Ruling?, It Is Ruling With the Use of Martial Law," are to be removed.

The instruction mentions that though it is true the Tatmadaw is carrying out its duties holding in esteem Our Three Main National Causes and the Four Oaths, the term "It is ruling with the use of Martial Law" is no longer appropriate under the prevailing conditions.

Home Ministry Renames Township Zones as Districts

BK1710122292 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Ministry of Home Affairs, in its notification dated 7 October 1992, stated that "Township Zones," organized under the States and Divisions, have been retermed "Districts" for effecting the application of a clear term in administration.

Delegate Selection for National Convention Begins

BK1010100692 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council has issued Order No. 13/92 on the formation of the Convening Commission for the National Convention and has prescribed the commission's functions and responsibilities. Accordingly, the commission has formed state and division-level supervisory committees, district-level supervisory committees, and township-level committees and assigned duties for selecting delegates to the National Convention.

Coordination meetings to discuss selection of delegates from national groups, peasants, and workers began today at the Insein District [Khayaing] Law and Order Restoration Council and the Yangon [Rangoon] District Law and Order Restoration Council.

Hanthawaddy District Discusses Delegate Selection

BK1510040292 Rangoon Burma Television Network in English 1530 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] A coordination meeting on the selection of representatives of Hanthawaddy District to attend the National Convention was held at the Hanthawaddy Law and Order Restoration Council Office this morning.

The chairman of the district law and order restoration council [Lieutenant Colonel Tin Win], explained the method and guidelines for selecting representatives of the national groups, peasants, and workers. The chairman of Hanthawaddy District Supervisory Committee [Deputy Director U Khin Maung Myint] made a detailed clarification of methods and techniques to be employed.

Chairmen of the Syriam, Kyauktan, Kayan, Thongwam, Kawhmu, Kungyangon, Twante, Dala, Seikkyi-Kanaungdo, and Cocogyun Township Law and Order Restoration Councils and chairmen of township supervisory committees raised questions concerning the selection of representatives which were replied to by the chairman of the district law and order restoration council and the chairman of the district supervisory committee.

SLORC Secretary Tin U Visits Loikaw, Bawlake

BK1410120992 Rangoon Burma Television Network in English 1330 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Major General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, accompanied by responsible officials arrived Loikaw in Kayah State yesterday afternoon.

The secretary-2 and party discussed and coordinated regional development and security matters with the commander and responsible officials. Maj. Gen. Tin U, secretary-2, held discussion with responsible officials in the meeting room of the Kayah State's general administration department this morning.

In his opening address the secretary-2 spoke on striving for firmer administrative machinery and to win the trust and respect of the people. He called on the newly revamped Township Law and Order Restoration Council to perform duties bravely and correctly and with momentum for recent development applying the past experiences. He exhorted to do away with red tape which is contrary and a hindrance to the changing time. The secretary-2 said as 1992-93 has been designated as the economic year, successful implementation of it must be strived for, especially, practical and systematic implementation of the high yield crop cultivation for sufficiency of the region. He said that the stability of the region was necessary for its economic development. Likewise, for further development of the Kayah State the remnants of terrorist organizations should be dealt with by the Tatmadaw [Defense Services] hand in hand with the people.

Afterward, Commander Maj. Gen. Maung Aye said that the tourism services in the Kengtung-Tachilek region are being carried out as the eastern sector of Thanlwin [Salween] in Shan State is free from terrorists. He said that efforts should also be made for total annihilation of the terrorists in Kayah State. Later, responsible officials in Kayah State submitted report on matters concerning agriculture, education, and development activities and the secretary-2 and the commander gave necessary instructions.

After discussions, the secretary-2 and the commander accompanied by responsible officials left for Bawlake by helicopters. They met with tatmadaw men [soldiers] and their families of Bawlake station area and fulfilled the welfare requirement and exhorted the tatmadaw men's families to undertake small scale agriculture and livestock breeding.

The secretary-2 and party then met with departmental heads and people of the township and told them to work hand in hand with the Tatmadaw and the People's Police Force in crushing terrorists who are hindering Bawlake's development. They made arrangements to fulfill the needs of the region. The secretary-2 and party returned to Yangon [Rangoon] this evening.

Article Views Military Role in Politics

BK1810122392 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 Oct 92 p 3

[By Mya Win: "Tatmadaw's [Defense Service's] Traditional Role in National Politics"]

[Text] The Tatmadaw's [Defense Services] traditional leading role in national politics emerged out of Myanmar's [Burma] struggle for national independence. It is not a role the Tatmadaw grabbed out of somebody else's hands. It was for the Tatmadaw's tradition of fighting in the forefront for national freedom and serving the interests of the masses that it came to be acknowledged as a national force that represents the nation and that consistently strives for national interests.

The Tatmadaw has established a number of noble traditions and preserved and nurtured them throughout. Some of the traditions established are:

1. The Tatmadaw has secured freedom of the nation.

2. The Tatmadaw protects and safeguards national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. The Tatmadaw has repeatedly confronted and eliminated forces that were bent on fragmenting the nation.

4. The Tatmadaw has unswervingly endeavored for national unity.

5. The Tatmadaw has always striven whenever opportunities appeared to restore internal peace while protecting the life and property of the people.

6. The Tatmadaw has perpetually remained loyal to the people.

7. The Tatmadaw has consistently striven to formulate within the Tatmadaw ideological concepts that are in tune with national conditions, and it has worked in line with those concepts.

8. The Tatmadaw has consistently sacrificed life and limb to rescue the nation out of all post-independence emergencies.

9. The Tatmadaw has consistently owed allegiance only to the people and has never been partial to any personalities.

These traditions have elevated the Tatmadaw to be the only national force capable of protecting and safeguarding the nation. Thus, the leading role of the Tatmadaw in national politics has become firmly established ever since the time of national freedom struggles.

The leading role of the Tatmadaw in national politics in the context of Myanmar political history may be illustrated as follows. The Burma Independence Army emerged, during the time of Myanmar struggles for national independence, as a result of relentless efforts exerted under lofty ideals by a number of intensely patriotic young politicians. The Tatmadaw's ideological concept then was "Independence first, Independence second, and Independence third.'

The Tatmadaw, under such designations as the Burma Defense Army and the Patriotic Burmese Forces, then continued to do whatever duties it had been assigned in order to secure freedom. The Tatmadaw's ideological concept when the goal of national independence was sighted was: "Independence first, Democracy second, and Socialism third."

After the fruition of these efforts with the attainment of national independence, the nation began to rock and reel under the onslaught of internal insurgencies. The evil legacy of imperialism's divide and rule policy began to exact its toll and the unity of national races fragmented. Racist insurgencies emerged. On the other hand, left extremists dogmatically branding the independence as a "sham", pursued an armed struggle line. The holocaust of war engulfed the whole country. A number of national races rifle battalions and some other units with communist affiliations split away from the Tatmadaw and went underground. Forces in the political arena were in a similar disarray. Left extremists split into White Communists and Red Communists just as the People's Volunteer Organization [PVO] split into the White PVO and the Yellow PVO. Within the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, the Socialist camp broke apart into Marxist Red Socialists and Social Democrats.

The period immediately following national independence ought to have been a period for national reconstruction. But far from being able to rebuild the nation, all efforts had to be diverted to preventing the loss of the newly gained sovereign independence. The state was tender and the tempest was violent. At such a time as that, the Tatmadaw, far inferior in material resources to the hostile elements, remained unswervingly loyal to the masses. By dint of tenacity and valor the Tatmadaw managed to safeguard national sovereign independence at a heavy cost in lives and blood.

The post-1950 years saw the gradual dying down of the flames of insurgency. Peace and tranquility reappeared on the horizon. But then factional feuds flared up within the ranks of ruling parties. Electioneerings became mere anarchistic massacres and blood-baths. The masses writhed and reeled under the heels of pocket armies of ruling parties and of armed insurgents in the bush. Peace was once again shattered and everyone lived in perpetual panic. The malaise originated at the top—it was a case of rain water leaking through the very roof. Schisms developed out of personal misunderstandings among top leaders who began bending and distorting the constitution to suit their individual purposes. They completely ignored national interests and chased helter skelter after personal and party interests. Eventually, merely to serve the interests of a handful of persons or of an organization sacrilegious plans were even initiated to contain and control the Tatmadaw, the only hard core national defense institution, by the use of motley armed organizations. Conditions in the whole country began to deteriorate and worsen just as they did in 1948-49. Under these pressing circumstances the Tatmadaw, stepped in constitutionally and checked the national disintegration. The ideological concept at that point in time was, "Peace in the countryside and the rule of law first, democracy second, and construction of socialist economy third". The Tatmadaw imbibed this concept as a practical means of serving the peoples' interest as the situation prevailing then had clearly shown that there could not be any democracy when there was no rule of law and no peace in the countryside and everybody had to live in constant fear of "the nearest sword".

The Tatmadaw then organized free and fair elections and returned state power to the civil government. At this stage, political leaders of national races began to strive to take advantage of the disunity among Myanmar political forces by demanding separate states, federalism, and the rights to secede. That happened at a time when the rivalry between the East Bloc and the West Bloc had ignited the Vietnam conflagration, which was gathering momentum to spill over across the whole of South East Asian region. The strivings of those political leaders of national races assumed the form of a threat not only to break down the union but also to drag the whole nation into the holocaust of a regional dimension. Even then the ruling parties never stopped splintering and double splintering.

Politicians completely ignored the peoples' needs and strove only to further their personal and party interests. The national objective, laid down by national leaders on attainment of national independence, was construction of a socialist society. However, in the economic sphere, the rich minority was still stamping the poor majority by all exploitative means deeper down the pit of poverty. The people's conviction and aspiration then was that they would be delivered from their economic woes and miseries only by building a just and fair society free from all forms of exploitation and monopoly. And the people discovered that they had been led very far astray from that national objective.

When the main national objective of the perpetuation of the union came under a threat and when political forces were incapable of securing the national objectives, the Tatmadaw had again to step in in 1962 and bring the situation under control. The main task of the Tatmadaw then was to put the nation back on track towards the originally adopted and popularly desired objective of socialism. The tatmadaw's actions were then guided by its ideological concept of building a socialist society with a socialist economy.

The Tatmadaw appointed a Revolutionary Council and took charge of the affairs of state until 1974 when it handed the state power back to duly elected peoples' deputies. The Tatmadaw then imbibed the ideological concept of national defense and construction of a socialist society as its two main tasks. The Tatmadaw shouldered all duties assigned to it under this concept.

In 1988, the political situation changed and the choice between a single party system and a multiparty system came to be debated. The Tatmadaw party committee, on behalf of the Tatmadaw, pledged its readiness to do its duty either under a single party system or a multiparty system. In the disturbances that followed the whole administrative machinery was paralyzed, anarchy reared its ugly head, and national sovereignty again came under threat. Again it became unavoidable for the Tatmadaw to intervene and arrest the country from toppling into an abyss just in the nick of time. The most immediate tasks for the Tatmadaw then were to prevent the disintegration of the union, to prevent the collapse of national unity, and to protect national sovereignty.

Today, the people have expressed their desire to establish a multiparty democracy. But the imperative need to forge national unity remains still unfulfilled and this deficiency overshadows Myanmar sovereign independence. Past experiences have proven that no genuine multiparty democracy is possible without national unity. National unity thus emerges as today's national objective. The three main causes the Tatmadaw has accepted as its ideological guide amount to nothing other than a pledge to build national unity. Guiding principles to be laid down for the new nation by the mass of the people will become the key to the construction of national unity. To lay down guiding principles for a state constitution is the only way to build national unity.

Yet no body will at present be able to anticipate the nature of difficulties and deviations that lie in the way in implementation of a constitution to be adopted. Implementation of a constitution in Myanmar may still run into tempestuous situations so long as there is no national unity. Thus, if the Tatmadaw were to abandon its traditional leading role in the implementation of the new constitution and look on as a bystander, history would surely repeat itself and the nation would head back towards the 1948 situation. This calls for the Tatmadaw to continue as a political force that perpetually protects the peoples' interests and prevents Myanmar politics from again going astray. That alone would ensure a peaceful future for Myanmar.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir: Sabah Cannot Hold Referendum on Union

BK1610135992 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Subang, Tues.—The Sabah Government cannot hold a referendum on its own for the review of the 20-point Inter-Government Committee Agreement (IGCA), Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today.

The prime minister said if Sabah still insisted on doing so, the federal government would have to study the provision under the Constitution first.

"But this (holding a referendum individually) is not appropriate. If all states decide to hold referendums, there will be disunity like what is happening in Yugoslavia," he said.

He was responding to questions by reporters on the call by Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan that there should be a referendum for the review of the IGCA.

"He (Pairin) always raised issues which could cause disunity among Malaysians," he told reporters at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport before leaving for Hong Kong to attend the Europe/East Asia Economic Forum and to address the Foreign Correspondents Club there.

He said there was no such thing as having a referendum to get the people's response on the review of the IGCA, the basis by which Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation of Malaysia.

"If there is, then it should be held throughout the country.

"Maybe there are people who do not want Sabah to join Malaysia. We must give the right to others too."

On whether an election could also be considered as a referendum, Dr Mahathir said that they are two different things.

Dr Mahathir had said that the special previleges accorded to Sabah and Sarawak under the 1963 agreement would be reviewed to bring about greater integration of Malaysia.

(Last Sunday Pairin stated in Kota Kinabalu that he would support a review of the IGCA provided it was carried out in the form of a referendum.

(When asked how and when the referendum should be held, Pairin stated that going back to the people in an election would be one form of referendum.

(Hamid had stated yesterday that the country's federal Constitution did not provide for the holding of referendums and those with grievances should refer them to Parliament or go through elections.)

Dr Mahathir, accompanied by his wife, Datin Seri Dr Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali, and Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary-General Datuk Renji Sattiah, is also scheduled to leave from Hong Kong for Japan on Thursday for a one-week unofficial visit.

Those who saw him off at the airport included Agriculture Minister Datuk Seri Sanusi Junid, Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, Law Minister Datuk Syed Hamid Albar and Transport Minister Datuk Seri Ling Liong Sik.

Dr Mahathir said while in Hong Kong he would speak on regional grouping at the forum, held under the auspices of the Geneva-based World Economic Forum.

In Japan, he will visit two or three industrial projects and meet Japanese businessmen and traders, arranged by Japan's Institute of Strategic and Economic Studies.

"The meeting will give me the opportunity to speak on Malaysia, its relationship with Japan, regional cooperation and other relevant matters he said. [no end quotes as published]

He will also meet his Japanese counterpart, Kiichi Miyazawa and former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during which he might touch on matters of common interest, including the proposed creation of the East Asia Economic Caucus to promote freer world trade.

On the deterioration of proficiency in the English language among local economic graduates expressed by several lecturers, Dr Mahathir said this was true.

"That is why we are giving emphasis to serious learning of English," he said.

By learning English, he said, it did not mean that the national language was being neglected and forgotten.

"We will continue to learn our own language, but whether we like it or not English is important in the commercial world now.

"Probably when it becomes unimportant one day, we don't have to learn it."

Several lecturers at yesterday's "Nasional Seminar on Economics Programmes in Universities: An Evaluation" in Petaling Jaya, mentioned the lack of proficiency in English among economics graduates.

Dr Mahathir also said the government had recruited more trained English teachers to improve the standard of the language of the students and would continue to instill greater interest among the people to learn the language.

"It is not that difficult to learn English. What is important is that we must read a lot of English books and speak more of the language."

Chinese Chambers on Resolution on Racial Equality

BK1410103292 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 92 p 4

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun.—The Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry was invited to attend the recent second Malaysian Chinese Economic Congress, Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (ACCCIM) Secretary General Datuk Soong Siew Hoong said today.

He said there were even speakers from the Malay chamber at the two-day congress opened by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed here on Aug 18.

UMNO [United Malays National Organization] youth chief Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak yesterday criticised Chinese businessmen for not being sincere in wanting to create genuine Chinese-Malay partnerships, saying that the Malays were not invited to take part in the proceedings during the congress.

"Maybe he was not aware," Soong, who was deputy chairman of the ACCCIM-organised congress, told BERNAMA.

He said that while it was true that invitation was not extended to UMNO youth, the congress did invite the Malays from the business community as well as representatives from the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Soong said the ACCCIM would seek a meeting with Najib, who is defence minister, to explain the matter.

On Najib's contention that the congress had antagonised the Malays when it passed a resolution calling on the government to do away with the differentiation between bumiputeras [indigenous people] and non-bumiputeras, Soong said it was made with positive intention.

He said the resolution was in line with the need to establish a united Bangsa Malaysia [Malaysian race], regarded as the first of nine challenges by Dr. Mahathir in his paper, The Way Forward, to make Malaysia a developed nation by 2020.

Soong said the congress with the theme, National Development Towards 2020, produced 10 resolutions, including one calling for the Chinese-Malay business partnerships to be stepped up. ACCCIM would form a committee to implement all the resolutions at its annual general meeting in Batu Pahat on Nov. 8, he said.

Soong said there was no question of withdrawing any of the resolutions.

"The implementation committee will be tasked with preparing a memorandum on the resolutions for the government's consideration," he said.

Daily Urges Enhancement of ASEAN Grouping

BK1910104792 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 10 Oct 92 p 8

[Editorial: "Giving Greater Significance to ASEAN"]

[Text] ASEAN's success as a political and economic pact aimed at turning this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality [ZOPFAN] and, especially, countering the communist influence when it was established in 1967 is undisputable. ASEAN's stability proved that the domino theory put forward by the West that the rest of Southeast Asia would fall to the communists after the United States was defeated in Indochina was just nonsense. However, this does not mean that ASEAN has not faced any problems or challenges. ASEAN's maturity and effectiveness as a forum for regional cooperation has enabled it to overcome any conflicts and misunderstanding among its members. Not only is ASEAN at the age of 25 getting more mature and recognized as the most effective cooperation forum, but it is also facing various new and complicated challenges for which different approaches are required. The main challenge facing ASEAN after the end of the cold war that made the United States the unipolar world power is how to integrate itself into a system that is not only considered undemocratic but is also trying to establish a new form of colonialism through the economic field. The new world order created by George Bush is more or less a dicate on the world community, especially Third World countries and favorable to only one party or several parties. The aftermath of the cold war has also made the economic issue more complicated and important and this needs to be handled more wisely.

Accordingly, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's suggestion when inaugurating the first ASEAN congress themed "ASEAN—the Next Generation: Old Wisdoms and New Directions" that the status of the ASEAN economic ministers meeting be elevated to that of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting should be considered immediately to tackle the increasingly complicated economic issue. National and regional trading interests will be strengthened by according the proper status to the ASEAN economic ministers and creating the post ministerial conference system following official ministerial meetings. In this case, those in charge of the issue will, thus, be allowed to make relevant decisions. At present, only the foreign ministers attend all main ASEAN ministerial meetings that also cover the economic issue. Because of this, if a matter that should be discussed by the economic ministers is taken up by the foreign ministers, a subsequent decision would probably be made on the basis of political rather than economic considerations.

Many economic and trade matters have been put on hold due to the limited powers of the economic ministers to offer their views in regional meetings. The economic ministers themselves, not the foreign ministers, should handle the reduction of duties among the members through the Common Effective Preferential Tariff [CEPT] arrangements within 15 years to pave the way for the formation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area [AFTA]. As Dr. Mahathir said, Malaysia proved that the reduction of duties, especially import duties, had effectively enhanced trade growth and this could be expanded to ASEAN.

When Malaysia reduced the import duties, trade increased and the government got more corporate duties. This experience, if shared by ASEAN, would be beneficial to the members.

According the economic ministers meeting the same status as the foreign ministers meeeting will ensure the success of the CEPT arrangements so that the process of trade liberalization will be completed within 15 years. This will also directly help transform the ASEAN-Six (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei) into an ASEAN-10 with the inclusion of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Burma. The latest issue involving ASEAN is the oil spillage in the Straits of Malacca due to the collision between the tanker "Nagasaki Spirit" and the cargo ship "Ocean Blessing." Perhaps this issue should be better tackled by the economic ministers. Although the location of the Straits of Malacca is often viewed politically, the majority of ships passing through the waterway are commercial ships belonging to countries with economic interests in ASEAN. Accordingly, we are of the opinion that the ASEAN economic ministers will perhaps be able to cope with the Straits of Malacca issue by employing economic norms as a weapon if they are given greater responsibility. Now, this weapon turns out to be more effective than political or military means.

Compulsory Press Accreditation Cards Viewed

BK1610120692 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] It came as no surprise that certain quarters, local and foreign, have been drawn into making adverse comments on the recently announced move by the

Malaysian Government to make it compulsory for journalists to display their government issue accreditation card when covering a special meeting, attending news conferences and conducting interviews with officials as from January next year.

The ruling by the Malaysian Government is nothing new or one to be alarmed about as many countries are already practising a similar policy without being questioned their motives. While introducing this measure on the wearing of press accreditation card, the government is in no way obstructing the work of local or foreign correspondents as it values the importance of press freedom. The Information Minister, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, who has explained the enforcement is meant only as a security measure for monitoring the routine of journalists in and out of the country.

There is no basis for those critical of the new ruling to suggest or allege that it will raise alarm or anxiety among journalists over the possibility that their accreditation cards will not be renewed if they have been critical of the Malaysian Government, its policies and programs. However, there are certain publications in the country which are openly and blatantly accusatory in nature over the performance of the government and realize [words indistinct] license renewed and [words indistinct] will appeal. The writers of these articles who are obviously the agents of the opponents of the government have been allowed the full liberty to voice their feelings. Where, then, is the curbing of press freedom?

The 1972 Official Secrets Act was amended five years ago to include a legislation under which anyone convicted of an offense under the law is liable to a mandatory one-year jail term. One who has to consider whether there has been a single case of such an incident being [passage indistinct due to interference].

It is only meant to ensure that newsmen wear their tags whenever they cover our official events or interview personalities. It is a ruling which is not uncommon in most countries around the world.

Singapore

Sembawang Group Plans Refinery on Karimun Island

BK1710143292 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] The Sembawang Group plans to build an oil refinery on Indonesia's Karimun Island. It will take three to six months to study the project. The project is expected to cost between 350 and 450 million dollars [currency not specified], including land reclamation. The planned refinery will be next to a 500 million dollar oil terminal which Sembawang is now building together with Indonesia's Bangun Cipta Group. Sembawang's Project Director, Mr. Francis Chua, said together the facilities will increase the supply and distribution of crude oil and petroleum products in the Asia Pacific.

At the ground-breaking ceremony for the terminal today were Deputy Prime Minister and Trade and Industry Minister Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong, and Indonesia's Junior Minister of Industry Tunki Ariwibowo.

Karimun is the third island in Indonesia's Riau chain to be developed in the Growth Triangle.

Cambodia

People in Takeo Demand Return of Land

BK1010015592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Excerpt] Reports from Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, say that on 19 September, over 100 people in Prey Khla Village, Prey Khal Commune, Kaoh Andet District, Takeo Province, demanded the return of land and houses expropriated by the Vietnamese aggressors and puppet leaders.

The reports say that all of our people in Prey Khla Village are furious over the flagrant plunder and expropriation by the Vietnamese aggressors and Vietnam's puppet leaders of our people's land and houses. Our people gathered in front of the houses of local officials and angrily shouted abuses at them. [passage omitted denouncing plunder by Vietnamese aggressors and puppets]

Monitoring Committee Issues Declaration 4 Oct

BK1510094792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Oct 92

["Declaration of the Cambodian Committee in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Paris agreement" on 4 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Nearly a year has elapsed since the Paris agreement was signed. The Paris agreement has given a big hope to all Cambodian people. But at present, they are very worried about the implementation of the Paris agreement. The current political, social, and economic situation requires all sides to take measures and launch concrete activities in response to this great expectation of the Cambodian people.

The Supreme National Council [SNC] and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] should take urgent measures to avoid any attempt to divert the accord implementation from the goal of the Paris agreement.

1. The SNC should play its role as representative of Cambodia's sovereignty and source of power in Cambodia. This SNC role should be accepted; no other institution or government should play this role on behalf

of the SNC. The UNTAC should assist the SNC and take all measures to make all sides strictly and completely respect this SNC role as defined in the Paris agreement.

2. The presence of the Yuon [Vietnamese] forces and Yuon nationals who have illegally and unwarrantedly entered, stationed, and settled everywhere in Cambodia is a grave threat to Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. The UNTAC should abide by its promise to check the Cambodian frontiers and verify the presence of the above-mentioned Yuon forces in line with the mandate assigned to the UNTAC by the Paris agreement.

We take note of the UNTAC's initiative on the setting up of a three-man council of sages to consider the question of foreigners in Cambodia. We think, however, that there should be additional necessary measures. For example, members of the Cambodian factions should participate in this council of sages. Only by so doing, can the council grasp the real situation. There should be effective measures for checking the overland frontiers, territorial waters, and air space. The UNTAC should conduct supervision on all passages. There should be concrete supervision on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and verification of the illegal presence of Yuon nationals. Illegal Yuon nationals should be sent back home in line with Article 46 of the Geneva Conventions on the repatriation of civilians in countries under aggression.

3. At present, Cambodia's territorial integrity is under a grave threat. Successive reports confirmed that Vietnam has moved the border markers deep inside Cambodia's border. The task of the UNTAC is to return these border markers to their previous places in line with the 1967 fundamental document on the recognition of the two countries' frontiers.

The Paris agreement has assigned the UNTAC to safeguard Cambodia's territorial integrity. The UNTAC should take full responsibility for this matter.

4. The Paris agreement sets a prerequisite for a neutral political atmosphere to be arranged for holding a free and universal election. The UNTAC and the SNC are to be responsible for this matter. It is clear, however, that there is presently no neutral atmosphere. On the contrary, there are constant political crimes in the form of murder. So far, there have been no clear investigations on these political crimes nor punishment of the criminals.

Various announcements expressing deploration issued by authorities in charge of the UNTAC and SNC cannot curb all these crimes. Although the UNTAC has taken preliminary measures regarding the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, the result has not yet reached the requirement. It is thus imperative for the UNTAC to take other measures to bring about respect for laws in Cambodia. The Cambodian people must be given the rights and freedoms of speech, movement, and activity. Investigations should be made if these rights are violated.

5. In arranging the election, the UNTAC has given a new meaning to the word "Cambodian". By so doing, the UNTAC has acted beyond its authority. Concerning this matter, we would like to recall that the SNC has unanimously approved and decided at its meeting on 26 May 1992 that the Cambodian civil code of 1954 must be reintroduced. Therefore, there is no reason to revise the above-mentioned decision of the SNC. In the name of Cambodia's sovereignty, we demand the UNTAC to respect this SNC decision.

6. The UNTAC has instructed those who have the right to vote to register inside Cambodia. By so doing, the UNTAC has prevented the majority of Cambodians living abroad from voting. This action by the UNTAC runs against the spirit of the Paris agreement, which says in Clause 3 of Annex 3 that all Cambodians have the right to vote.

We once again demand that the Cambodians living abroad must be given the right to register their names at various election polls outside the country to be arranged by the UNTAC.

7. The SNC is duty-bound to monitor the use of the riel currency. In this context, the SNC is responsible for the use of the riel banknotes. No other party should be allowed to take charge of this matter. Only the SNC should be responsible for printing the banknotes.

We are of the opinion that the SNC should be in charge of this matter and it should issue an order for implementation. This is a general practice across the world.

Issued in Paris on 4 October 1992.
Signed: Om Rithphuon

PDK Designates Generals for Each Control Zone

BK0710023492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] has designated two of its representatives of the rank of brigadier general to be stationed with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in each control zone so that the four parties and UNTAC can join forces to implement the Paris 23 October 1991 accord correctly and impartially.

The report says the PDK has designated two of its generals, Brig. Gen. Penh Sambo and Brig. Gen. Bou Samit, to be stationed with UNTAC in the 800th control zone in Battambang Province. Lately, the PDK sent two more representatives, Brig. Gen. (Nhuos Dara) and Brig. Gen. (Seh Santea), to be stationed with UNTAC at the crossroads of Routes 24 and 18 in the 6th control zone in Sre Ambel [Koh Kong Province]. The PDK also recently designated two representatives, Brig. Gen. So Savat and Brig. Gen. Chhut Chheng, to be stationed with UNTAC in Kompong Cham Province in the 5th control zone. The report also mentions that the PDK will continue to send its representatives to be stationed with UNTAC in other control zones.

This gesture is clear evidence of the cooperative spirit of the PDK, which sincerely wants to see Cambodia recover genuine independence, peace, and national unity. And for this purpose, the PDK has joined hands in correctly executing every clause of the accord, specifically the following two key provisions:

1. UNTAC and the Supreme National Council [SNC] verify the withdrawal of all categories of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia; and

2. The SNC is empowered to play its full role in carrying out its task as the sole legitimate organization and source of authority in Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge Reaffirms Stance on 22 Aug Proposal

BK0710004892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Oct 92

["Reaffirmation of Khieu Samphan, Head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and Member of the Supreme National Council [SNC], on the 22 August 1992 Two-point Proposal of the PDK"; dated 6 October 1992—read by announcer]

[Text] The PDK has presented proposals one after the other—including in particular the latest proposal dated 22 August 1992—with goodwill and a willingness to have every clause of the accord fully implemented, including the clause on the SNC as the sole legitimate organization and source of power throughout the transition.

The PDK wishes to reaffirm that, providing its 22 August 1992 proposal is duly implemented, the PDK will sincerely enter phase two of the cease-fire.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 6 October 1992.
[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and Member of the Supreme National Council.

KR 'Excluding' Themselves From Peace Process

BK0910053392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Pracheachon editorial: "The Khmer Rouge's Game"]

[Text] Now the process of the Paris peace accord's implementation is entering the final phase of execution, that is, the organization of general elections in Cambodia. From 5 October onward, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] is registering eligible voters in the 21 provinces and cities across Cambodia, and Cambodian parties participating in the execution of the accord are cooperating with UNTAC in this process. However, what is awaited is the answer from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], the Cambodian faction involved in the systematic massacre of over three million Cambodian people during the Khmer Rouge's heyday. The faction has not yet made known whether it will open the door for UNTAC to organize elections in the regions it controls.

At a recent meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, Khieu Samphan, representative of the Khmer Rouge faction, rejected an electoral law adopted by His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general in Cambodia. Through their propaganda apparatus, the Khmer Rouge continue to repeat the same chorus that they will participate in the elections whenever the conditions they demand are met. Given the Khmer Rouge's intransigence and persistent refusal to resume the implementation of the accord, countries involved in the Cambodian problem like Thailand, Japan, China, and others have actively tried to persuade the Khmer Rouge. And lately, at an initiative of Indonesia and France, the cochairmen of the Paris conference, an international conference on Cambodia has been planned to take place in New York soon so as to facilitate a successful application of the Paris accord.

By all accounts, despite the international community's utmost endeavors, Cambodian watchers say that it is hardly possible that the Khmer Rouge will join the elections. Actually, the Khmer Rouge, through their activities, keep breaching the cease-fire in the second phase and wreaking havoc with the lives and property of our people in many regions. As such, it is more than sufficient to assert that the Khmer Rouge are placing themselves outside the arena of the implementation of the peace accord. Their actions and attitude show that they are excluding themselves from the elections. Before the signing of the 23 October 1991 accord, national and international public opinion demanded that the Khmer Rouge be discarded from [?organizational], political, and military organizations. But now the Khmer Rouge are counting themselves out of a political solution, thereby to some extent isolating themselves from the international community. This is the game of the Khmer Rouge.

We believe that the international community will not let the UN peace plan fail because of the Khmer Rouge's nonparticipation in the implementation. Now more than ever, we would like to again appeal to the UN Security Council to take action against the Khmer Rouge so as to make the final process of the peace accord's implementation successful.

Further on Hor Namhong Activities in New York

BK0910140392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Attending the UN General Assembly in New York, His Excellency [H.E.] Minister Hor Namhong on 7 October met with U.S. nongovernment organizations

[NGO] and informed them of the situation in Cambodia, especially the intransigence of the Khmer Rouge in refusing to implement the peace agreement and their perfidious strategy and tactics to return to power and start massacring the people again as they did during their reign in Cambodia. The minister expressed the Cambodian Government's thanks to the NGO's for their considerable humanitarian aid to the Cambodian people in the past 13 years. He also reaffirmed the present as well as future role and importance of the NGO's in contributing to the reconstruction of Cambodia and the improvement of the Cambodian people's livelihood. This is another method of preventing the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Cambodia, he said. Many questions were also raised about the activities and maneuvers of the Khmer Rouge.

On 8 October H.E. Hor Namhong held talks with William Clark, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and exchanged views on the Khmer Rouge refusal to implement the agreement and their violations of the peace accords. Both agreed that they should not bow to the Khmer Rouge demands outside the agreement and that they should continue to implement this agreement and organize the elections on schedule.

On that occasion, Minister Hor Namhong stressed the Khmer Rouge maneuver to realize their ultimate goal of recapturing power, and exposed their activities in creating social unrest to facilitate their bid to return to power. Mr. Clark agreed with this assessment of the dangerous designs and activities of the Khmer Rouge. Both sides agreed on future steps to be taken to completely and definitively implement the peace agreement.

Mr. Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary-general to Cambodia, hosted a cordial luncheon for H.E. Hor Namhong at the UN headquarters when the two personalities were in New York to attend the UN General Assembly. In their talks, they discussed the implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

Report Says More Vietnamese, Weapons Arrive

BK0910014692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Excerpt] According to Phnom Penh residents, a few days ago 15 Vietnamese motorboats towed hundreds of small boats carrying hundreds of Vietnamese families, as well as arms, from Vietnam to Cambodia. The motorboats pulled those boats along the Basak and Tonle Sap Rivers, past the residence of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] head and UNTAC office on the Tonle Sap River bank in front of Wat Phnum in Phnom Penh, toward the Boeng Tonle Sap Lake.

The residents say that in addition to the over two million Vietnamese settlers currently in Cambodia, hundreds of thousands of families of new settlers continue to flow into the country by road and waterway.

The people then ask what else was hidden in those small boats. They are aware that weapons and ammunition sent in along with Vietnamese settlers are for mounting attacks in the upcoming 15th dry season. [passage omitted]

AFP Report Cited on KR Kidnapping 8 Vietnamese

BK0910055892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0411 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 9—Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas captured eight ethnic Vietnamese villagers they suspected of being invading forces in Cambodia and have held them hostage for five days, a UN spokesman was quoted by AFP as saying Thursday.

The villagers—including women or children—were taken from the northern coast of the Tonle Sap Lake, which stretches like a finger through central Cambodia, last Sunday, said military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Dick Palk. [passage indistinct]

Khmer Rouge Violations Since 7 Oct Reported

BK1410100992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] According to reports we have received from the command posts in some provinces, the Khmer Rouge continue to carry out activities in violation of the ceasefire. Khmer Rouge's ground attacks and artillery shellings on the positions of the State of Cambodia's Cambodian People's Army and villages and communes of our innocent people continue to take place. Noticeable are Khmer Rouge activities to bring in troops, weapons, and ammunition. These are the Khmer Rouge's new strategy and maneuvers in this final phase.

The sources say the Khmer Rouge's recent perfidious activities were carried out in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province while noticeable attacks also took place in Kompong Thom Province. Sources in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's command say that from 10 October, Khmer Rouge troops from Divisions 912 and 980 dispatched forces and brought in a lot of weapons and ammunition to some areas, particularly the Phnum Kulen region, Svay Ley, Chikreng, Varin, and Angkor Chum Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The Khmer Rouge have successively attacked the State of Cambodia's troops and people in order to seize Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's Chikreng, Varin, and Svay Leu Districts.

Furthermore, sources in Kompong Thom Province say that on 7 October about 30 Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 616 transported ammunition from (?Thmei) Village, Krayea Commune, and hid them in (Tumpich) Village in Kompong Thom Province. About 70 Khmer Rouge troops from the same division also operated in

Prey Voa Sar area and split into small group of seven or eight persons armed with AK's and B-40's to rob our innocent people.

On 7 October at 2030, about eight Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 616, armed with a B-40 and seven AK's, robbed people in (Pou) Village in Preah Damrei Commune, Kompong Thom Province. One person died in the incident and a quantity of our people's property was taken away including a motorcycle, a radio receiver, (?four) wrist watches, 220,000 riel, two gold leaves, and 11 sets of clothing. Three houses were also damaged.

12 Oct First-Level MMWG Meeting Reported

BK2010122792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] The Mixed Military Working Group [MMWG] held its 26th first-level meeting on 12 October under the chairmanship of General John Sanderson, military commander of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], and his deputy, Gen. Rideau. Army representatives from all factions attending the meeting were, among others, Lieutenant Gen. Phuong Siphan, deputy chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Staff as Army representative of the State of Cambodia [SOC] faction; Gen. Pan Thai, Army representative of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] faction; and Major Gen. Kruoch Yoeum, Army representative of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction. The Khmer Rouge were represented by Brigadier Gen. Nuon Bunno and Political Adviser Chhuon Sikhorn. Several observers from all factions and UNTAC were also present.

The 26th MMWG meeting further discussed the issues set on the 25th meeting's agenda, particularly the following three important issues:

1. Review of all factions' stands regarding respect for and implementation of the Paris agreement, particularly implementation of the cease-fire's second phase.

2. Review of the cease-fire violations that have been successively committed.

3. Emphasis on the session chairman of UNTAC's objective and wish to get a concrete promise from the Democratic Kampuchea faction on its willingness to take part in the second phase of implementation of the Paris accord.

Session Chairman Gen. John Sanderson summed up the objectives of the discussion on the three important issues. Regarding participation in the second phase of implementation of the accord, Gen. John Sanderson said there was no need for the three factions—namely the SOC, FUNCINPEC, and KPNLF—to offer opinions because he knew the three had already played a large part in implementation of the accord, according to their capabilities. Therefore, he needed only the opinion of the Khmer Rouge faction, which has not yet taken any part in the implementation.

In response, Nuon Bunno, representative of the Khmer Rouge faction, once again raised his faction's two demands as the keys to their willingness to take part in implementation of the second phase. This means they will not take part in the second phase so long as their two dreamy requests, their abject strategic prerequisites, are not met.

Gen. John Sanderson looked bored and annoyed by this obsolete and typical Khmer Rouge stand which [words indistinct]. However, he stressed only that even if the Khmer Rouge refuse to take part in the second phase of implementation of the accord, the election will still proceed as scheduled in the UN plan, adding that the best way is for all factions to participate.

Concerning the second issue—that is, inspection of the cease-fire violations—Gen. John Sanderson said the commitment to the cease-fire began as soon as the first phase of implementation of the accord went into effect, and not just at the second phase. But up until now we noticed that there were successive cease-fire violations that were terrorist acts, banditry, and military activities to serve political ends. He also stressed that according to the UNTAC information officer, these cease-fire violations were committed by the Khmer Rouge, affecting not only the SOC faction but the UNTAC peacekeeping forces as well. As a matter of fact, an UNTAC information officer clearly reported that on 6 October about 40 Khmer Rouge soldiers committed violations against the UNTAC in an area in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province by destroying its videotape players and utensils for propaganda work, and seized a quantity of money, rice, and weapons.

Unquestionably, the above-mentioned activities of the Khmer Rouge were in accord with their position, which was clearly stressed at the meeting of the MMWG's Secretariat, that their faction will not accept the UNTAC-organized election nor allow UNTAC to enter their controlled zone.

Before concluding the meeting, Gen. John Sanderson explained his two views and requests that he wanted to get a concrete promise from the Khmer Rouge on their willingness to take part in the second phase of the accord implementation, and to see a better situation through the ending of the cease-fire violations.

In conclusion, he stressed that he would not recognize any military officers who had difficulty getting in touch with their headquarters and had no right to decide on any issue within the MMWG. This referred to the Khmer Rouge representatives, who took part in the MMWG meetings without having any capability or authority to discuss and decide on any matters, except to recite from memory everything they had been told.

He once again asked the Khmer Rouge representative whether the Khmer Rouge were willing to join the second phase of implementation of the Paris accord, and if so when would they join in.

The 27th meeting will be held on 17 October 1992.

Phnom Penh Criticizes Son Sann for Defending KR

BK1310105592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Station commentary: "Those Who Have Defended and Are Defending the Genocidal Clique"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 7 and 8 October at the UN Headquarters in New York to break a deadlock in the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia which has been stalled due to the Khmer Rouge's [KR] intransigent and arrogant nature.

The Cambodian people, who long for peace, hope that all the Cambodian factions, the 10 participant countries—especially the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—and the cochairmen of the International Conference on Cambodia will certainly take appropriate, strict, and realistic measures against the Khmer Rouge.

Contrary to the above-mentioned desire of our people, Mr. Son Sann has abused this forum by openly defending the Khmer Rouge as is shown in his letter on his so-called contribution to the search to break the deadlock over the Paris agreement. Mr. Son Sann has tried to divert the attention of the public, which is condemning the Khmer Rouge, to his fabrication. It is known to all that the so-called principles put forth by Mr. Son Sann entirely duplicate the Khmer Rouge's stand.

In the implementation of the Paris peace agreement over the past over 10 months, the Khmer Rouge has used all these matters as conditions to be fulfilled before they will implement the peace accord, particularly before they will join the second phase of the cease-fire.

People still remember well that during the past over 13 years, using patriotism as a cover, Mr. Son Sann and his colleagues have established an alliance with the Khmer Rouge. At every negotiating forum, Mr. Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge leaders always spoke in harmony and actively voiced support for one another. Mr. Son Sann always supported everything the Khmer Rouge proposed. On some occasions, Mr. Son Sann himself put forth the Khmer Rouge's stand in order to avoid public condemnation.

Such an act in defense of the Khmer Rouge constitutes serious contempt for the Cambodian people, particularly the souls of over 3 million people who were killed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique during its rule of only nearly four years. Moreover, Mr. Son Sann's stand is a serious insult to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. His aim is to sow doubt and make the people mistrust UNTAC so that he can easily twist the agreement to match the Khmer Rouge's concept. This is because all the points put forth by Mr. Son Sann have all been repeatedly verified by UNTAC, such as the questions concerning the presence of foreign forces in Cambodia, Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia, the dismantling of the State of Cambodia's civil police, and Cambodia's sovereignty.

Mr. Son Sann has kept raising these questions just like the Khmer Rouge. Recently, Mr. Son Sann demanded that all Vietnamese immigrants be put in camps and then forcibly repatriated. This demand reminds us of the events in the 1970's when Mr. Lon Nol was in power. At that time, all Vietnamese civilians, young and old of both sexes, were detained in camps where they lived a miserable life, suffering from poor health and shortages of food and medicine waiting only to be repatriated or killed.

This is the path Mr. Son Sann wants to follow. It is an attempt to incite racial enmity that can lead to a big war with neighboring countries and bring more destruction and misery to the Cambodian people. Moreover, in addition to exaggerating the number of Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia, Mr. Son Sann has resorted to the trick of so-called demographic change by claiming that there are presently over a million couples where a Cambodian man is married to a Vietnamese woman or a Vietnamese man to a Cambodian woman. Mr. Son Sann has also calculated that if there are six children in each of these families, by the year 2017, children of mixed Vietnamese blood will number 16 million and ethnic Vietnamese will outnumber Cambodians within 25 years. Mr. Son Sann calls this the termination day of the Cambodian race.

This is a very serious, unforgivable, unpardonable insult to Cambodian women and people. The worst thing is that Mr. Son Sann has pretended to forget about the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique with which he is establishing an alliance. Within less than four years, nearly half of the Cambodian population was massacred by the clique. If the Pol Pot clique which is defended by Mr. Son Sann is allowed to be in power again, how many years will it take before the Cambodian race vanishes?

The national and international public has come to the conclusion that there has been no change in Khmer Rouge policy and that Pol Pot still wields behind-the-scene power. To think that Pol Pot in the 1990's is different from the Pol Pot of the 70's is a big mistake. Mr. Son Sann should remember this point well and clearly decide whether he really loves his nation. Worse still, Mr. Son Sann has opposed the election law which was already approved and for which, at the recent meeting of the Supreme National Council, he himself voiced support.

The present keys to breaking the deadlock in the implementation of the Cambodian peace agreement include pressuring the Khmer Rouge to join in and sincerely implement the agreement they signed and taking appropriate measures to prevent the parties that sincerely implement the agreement from being affected by the Khmer Rouge's violations. It is not trying to please the Khmer Rouge at the cost of the Cambodian people's flesh and blood.

It is important for Mr. Son Sann to remember that this is a time for implementing the agreement, not for negotiating an amendment to it. For this reason, if you continue to defend and forge an alliance with the Khmer Rouge, you must be held totally responsible before the Cambodian people and history.

KR Army Spokesman Denies Blowing Up Bridges

BK1710011592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Oct 92

["Rejection of the Spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] of the Accusation that the NADK Attacked and Blew Up Bridges on National Route 6"; dated 15 October—read by announcer]

[Text] This is a slanderous report issued intentionally by persons with bad political goals. Concerning this accusation, the NADK fully rejects it and would like to tell the truth as follows:

I. The truth is that the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh puppets have been carrying out attacks along Route 21 and Routes 6 and 7 since early October. In these attacks the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets have been constantly maltreating the people. They have arrested the people's relatives to serve as soldiers and forced the people to pledge to vote for them; robbed the people of their property, paddy, and rice; barbarously and savagely massacred the people; and robbed the people's cattle for food for the Vietnamese troops and the Phnom Penh puppets in their attacks.

II. As victims of Vietnam's act of aggression and the puppets Vietnam has propped up since 1979, particularly victims since October 1992, the people and the NADK have the right to defend themselves, their children and relatives, cattle, and houses.

National and international opinions have again and again clearly said that whatever is happening in Cambodia now, over the past 14 years, and in the future, as long as Vietnam maintains its forces in Cambodia and continues to occupy Cambodia, and as long as the Vietnamese aggressors and UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] continue to preserve the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime and implement Vietnam's policy to occupy Cambodia, then there is no chance of security and peace for the Cambodian nation and people.

On the contrary, the Cambodian nation and people will only suffer great destruction daily and will be ruined. Therefore, to end the suffering and all kinds of insecurity in Cambodia, as well as in the people's villages and communes:

1. The Supreme National Council [SNC] should be given a role, rights, and power to enable it to carry out its tasks as the legitimate body and the sole source of power during the transitional period;

2. UNTAC and the SNC should closely cooperate in checking and comprehensively implementing the Paris agreement, particularly ensuring that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and do not return. Otherwise, these bad elements would maintain the situation in which Vietnam is not checked and Vietnamese aggressor forces continue to be maintained in Cambodia to occupy and run Cambodia and oppose any role for the SNC.

As long as these bad elements do not implement the agreement correctly, particularly the above two key points, this means that:

1. Vietnam's war of aggression will continue; insecurity will continue;

2. Fighting, on a small, medium, and large scale, will continue. The Cambodian nation and people would like to say this to the bad elements: Do not just grossly accuse others; look at yourselves—whether you have checked Vietnam and whether you have yet given a role, rights, and power to the SNC. Those who oppose a role for the SNC are the ones fully responsible to history and the Cambodian nation and people because they are responsible for UNTAC's mission on behalf of the United Nations, which is the world's supreme body.

[Dated] 15 October 1992
[Signed] The spokesman of the NADK.

Khmer Rouge Views UNTAC Voter Registration

BK1810023092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Unattributed commentary: "People in Phnom Penh Will Not Be Taken in by UNTAC's Deceitful Farce on Election Registration"]

[Text] Our people in Phnom Penh are generally referring to the so-called election registration organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] as an unmitigated farce because there is yet to be any neutral political atmosphere in Cambodia. Our people have determined that UNTAC's election registration at a time when all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are still in Cambodia and when the Supreme National Council [SNC] has no power, is a gross violation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

People in Phnom Penh say such an election is not correct, free, democratic, or fair. Instead, it is an election forcing the Cambodian people to acknowledge the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese aggressors to exterminate the Cambodian race. If UNTAC does this to enable the Vietnamese aggressors to occupy, annex territory, and exterminate the Cambodian race, the people in Phnom Penh, like the entire Cambodian people, categorically oppose it as when France ceded our Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of Vietnam] to Vietnam.

People in Phnom Penh will not be taken in by UNTAC's deceitful farce. They once more reaffirm that the general election can be held properly and fairly only when there is a neutral political atmosphere in Cambodia, that is, when UNTAC agrees to allow the SNC a role and power and it agrees to cooperate with the SNC's four parties to confirm that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

KR Links Banditry, Lack of Support for Regime

BK2010094992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Here are the views of Democratic Kampuchea [DK]'s representative expressed at the 17 October meeting of the Mixed Military Working Group's Secretariat to discuss an agenda on preparing a document to deal with the problem of banditry:

To prepare the document on how to deal with the problem of banditry, I would like to inform the forum as follows: What is the root cause of this problem of banditry; and how to solve it?

1. In fact, this problem of banditry broke out because of the incorrect implementation of the Paris agreement, because there has been no supervision on the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] withdrawal from Cambodia, and because the SNC has not been given any rights or power.

2. This banditry was created by the Yuon in line with their aim to fish in troubled waters. Where did this banditry take place? It took place in the zone temporarily controlled by the Yuon and the Phnom Penh faction. The Yuon and the regime that they installed are still in power and have continued to oppress the people, plunder their property and cattle [words indistinct].

3. In such a situation, how can this problem be resolved? Such a problem can be resolved only by digging into its root cause. The root cause of this problem can be settled only when the Supreme National Council [SNC] is given rights and power. Only when the SNC has the right and power will the people's request be met and will they support the SNC and join it in arresting and getting rid of the bandits. If the Yuon-installed Phnom Penh regime is maintained, the people will not support it, thus the bandits will not be eliminated.

4. A clause in the draft document says the Cambodians living outside the concentration camps are also regarded as bandits. We reject this point. We would like to stress that if the Paris agreement is not implemented correctly—that is, if the SNC is not allowed to play its role as a legitimate body and sole source of power in the transitional period and one party is allowed to further dominate the others—there will be no support from the people. In such a case, that problem of banditry cannot be resolved. Thus, do not just raise the accusation against the DK.

In sum, only after the Paris agreement is implemented correctly and after the SNC is given rights and power in line with the Paris agreement—when it is clear that the SNC is the legitimate organization and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period—can the problem of banditry be resolved.

KR Rejects UNTAC Charge of Killing Vietnamese

BK2010043092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] On 18 October 1992, General Nuon Bunno, liaison officer of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] attached to the Mixed Military Working Group [MMWG], wrote a letter to General John Sanderson, commander of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] military commander, rejecting an accusation by the UNTAC observers team that the NADK had killed 12 Vietnamese nationals in an area west of Chamka Leu in Sre Ambel District of Koh Kong Province.

Here is the text of this letter:

To General Sanderson, UNTAC military commander, Phnom Penh.

General: I would like to inform you that the NADK had nothing to do with the killing of 12 Vietnamese nationals in an area west of Chamka Leu in Sre Ambel District of Koh Kong Province. Therefore, as I told you before, this matter, like all other issues, has taken place because the Yuon [Vietnamese] aggressor forces are still carrying on their aggression and occupation of Cambodia, while Yuon immigrants are continuing to plunder land and farms of the Cambodian people, thus acutely antagonising the Cambodian people.

You must have learned about our Democratic Kampuchea party's stand and our desire to contribute to resolving the current problems so as to correctly implement the Paris agreement.

Please, General, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 18 October 1992
[Signed] General Nuon Bunno.

Stronger Pressure on Khmer Rouge Urged

BK1910041792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 92

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Do Not Let the Paris Agreement Become the Khmer Rouge's Hostage"; date not given]

[Text] The first anniversary of the signing of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement will arrive within the next few days.

We are very proud of the efforts made by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the international community, especially by Mr. Akashi, head of the UNTAC, who, despite all obstacles and difficulties, has strived to promote the implementation of the agreement. Through this process, national and international public opinion has clearly realized who has already cooperated with the UNTAC in correctly and sincerely implementing the agreement and who has attempted to destroy the agreement.

The State of Cambodia [SOC], the party which has made the most concessions among the four Cambodian parties, is being seriously victimized by the Khmer Rouge. The SOC's goodwill to achieve genuine peace and national reconciliation among Cambodians has been thwarted by the Khmer Rouge, who want to totally destroy the Paris peace agreement. The Khmer Rouge have responded with firm intransigence to everything the SOC has done to serve the people's fervent desire for peace, happiness, and national prosperity.

Lately, whatever efforts made by the international community, the UN Security Council, and UNTAC to break through the deadlock and their repeated appeal calling on the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the peace process were ignored. The Khmer Rouge keep making the same old demand, termed by the international community as their ploy to return to power through the use of force. The Khmer Rouge are currently escalating their military activities on a larger scale as the dry season is drawing near. In addition, they have transported several tons of ammunition to cache in the areas controlled by the SOC, forced the people to carry or use their ox-carts to transport ammunition for them, and intensified their crimes—robbing, killing, and burning down people's houses—in a more cruel manner.

As a matter of fact, on 14 October, Khmer Rouge soldiers from 785th Division led by (Ku) shelled and launched attacks on (?seven) villages in Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham Provinces, killing eight inhabitants, wounding 26 others, and destroying two large bridges, thus blocking the traffic in the areas. They also robbed the people of their money and belongings worth millions of riel.

These barbarous and cruel acts have caused more suffering to the people, who have become very angry. They have called on the international community to exert stronger pressure in all forms on the Khmer Rouge. This is because the Cambodian people hate war and such a barbarous massacre.

Recently, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on a final timetable for the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the accord implementation not later than 15 November.

We hope that the UN Security Council will not extend this deadline. Time now seems adequate to be patient with the Khmer Rouge.

As a matter of fact, no one wants to count out the Khmer Rouge from the Paris peace agreement. But, no one wants himself nor the Paris agreement to become the Khmer Rouge's hostage.

Khmer Rouge Urged for Evidence of SRV Presence

BK1910111192 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 19 Oct 92

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 19 (AFP)—The U.N. military commander here called on the Khmer Rouge Monday to produce evidence to back its claim that Vietnamese forces remained in Cambodia.

Lieutenant General John Sanderson said the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) had so far found no Vietnamese forces in Cambodia despite sending out mobile investigation teams and setting up extra checkpoints on the Vietnamese border.

Neither the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) Party, as the Khmer Rouge are officially called, nor the other two anti-Vietnamese guerrilla factions have provided any specific information for UNTAC to investigate, he said.

"They say they're afraid to do this. We have difficulty believing the DK are afraid to provide specific information about Vietnamese forces," Sanderson told AFP.

He said he was starting to wonder whether the Khmer Rouge was deliberately refusing to produce evidence to avoid scrutiny of its claim, which the faction uses to justify its refusal to disarm in line with the Paris peace accords.

"Let's face it, if they produce specific evidence and you can show that it is not true then the whole fabric of their position collapses."

Sanderson cited the case of a local Khmer Rouge commander who told UNTAC earlier this month that he had captured four suspected Vietnamese soldiers and would hand them over as soon as he got the green light from headquarters.

But contacted by UNTAC, the Khmer Rouge leadership in Phnom Penh "categorically denied that any such incident had taken place," Sanderson said.

"In other words, the (local commander) was doing something that was outside of the policy line," he speculated. "The policy line is not to produce any clear evidence of Vietnamese."

Sanderson urged the Khmer Rouge to cooperate with UNTAC, saying "the door is still open."

Vietnam, which occupied Cambodia from 1979 to 1989, says it has pulled all its troops and advisors out of the country as stipulated by the October 1991 Paris peace accords.

Sanderson acknowledged that many Vietnamese settlers remain in Cambodia, though he provided no specific numbers. The Khmer Rouge charge that up to two million Vietnamese remain here, including some soldiers posing as civilians.

The issue is highly charged, with a spate of killings of ethnic Vietnamese occurring in recent months. The Khmer Rouge—which sought to exterminate all Vietnamese residents when it ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979—has denied charges of responsibility.

In other developments, a U.N. helicopter came under fire Friday as it flew over an area near the northwestern town of Samrong, a U.N. spokesman said.

The MI-17 helicopter was hit by two bullets but no one was injured, Eric Falt said.

He did not say who was believed responsible for the shooting, the 12th such incident since UNTAC's deployment in March.

KR Reports SRV-Backed Dry-Season Offensive

BK2010123092 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 20 (AFP)—Phnom Penh's army backed by "500 Vietnamese fresh troops" has launched a dry-season ofensive in Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge [KR] faction said here Tuesday.

Spokesman Mak Ben also denied that the faction was responsible for the killing of up to 12 Vietnamese-speaking fishermen in Koh Kong Province, termed "a disgraceful and inhuman act" by United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi.

"Vietnamese forces and the army of the Vietnamese-installed regime have started their 15th dry-season offensive," Mak Ben told a press conference at the headquarters here of the Democratic Kampuchea Party, the official name of the Khmer Rouge.

"They have sent 500 Vietnamese fresh troops" from Vietnam's southwest Tay Ninh Province "to join hands" with Phnom Penh units in the neighboring Cambodian Province of Kampong Cham, he said.

Attacks have occurred since the start of October on Route 21 and 24 in Kompong Cham and Route 12, farther north in Kompong Thom, he said.

"They met strong resistance from the NADK (Khmer Rouge) and the Cambodian people and were defeated," he said.

Mak Ben denied that the Khmer Rouge had blown up two bridges linking Kampong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces last week, saying UNTAC's accusation was "a deliberate distortion with ill-intention."

Asked who had blown up the bridges, he said: "So long as the Vietnamese forces remain in Cambodia to support the Phnom Penh regime there will be no peace."

A Vietnamese Embassy spokesman here denied the "brazen slanderous allegation" that Vietnam had sent troops to Cambodia.

"Vietnam had withdrawn all and has never reintroduced its forces to Cambodia since September 1989," he said.

"Such slander of the Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnam is only aimed at covering up the fact that they are escalating military activities sabotaging the implementation of the Paris Peace accords and should be prevented in time."

UNTAC has so far found no proof of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, but Akashi announced Tuesday that a special "information unit" would be set up to coordinate and conduct investigations of the charge.

The Khmer Rouge, which is using the alleged presence of Vietnamese troops here to justify its refusal to cooperate with UNTAC and disarm, looks unlikely to be satisfied by the move.

Mak Ben claimed that the number of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia had reached two million as Hanoi tried to "Vietnamize" the smaller country.

Vietnamese troops ousted the Khmer Rouge from power in 1979 and installed the current Phnom Penh government.

Akashi, speaking at a meeting of the Supreme National Council, condemned the killing of ethnic Vietnamese fishermen whose decomposing bodies were found last week in the southern Province of Koh Kong and blamed the same faction that had blown up the bridges.

Though he did not metion the Khmer Rouge by name, UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt confirmed that UNTAC believed the faction was responsible for both acts.

"It's a fallacious accusation," Mak Ben said.

Vietnamese Issue Reiterated at SNC Meeting

BK2010134992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] At 0900 on 20 October a session of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] was held at the Chan pavilion under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and SNC chairman, with the participation of His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN Secretary General and chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC].

The agenda of this meeting includes a review of the implementation of the agreement over the past few weeks, the examination of various principles for Cambodia's new constitution, the debate on amending the election laws, privatization and public property, the creation of a neutral political atmosphere, foreign troops, and the debate on the protection of national heritage.

At this meeting, H.E. Yasushi Akashi expressed concern over the activities of a group that attacked two bridges and destroyed people's lives and property in Kompong Thom Province. This seriously affects the Cambodian peace plan. H.E. Yasushi Akashi also denounced the massacre of Vietnamese fishermen in Koh Kong Province, saying it was a base act violating human rights which cannot be condoned. He suggested that the perpetrators of this cruel act put an end to this and firmly implement the human rights principles, which are the basis of the implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

It is to be noted that of the eight items on the agenda, H.E. Khieu Samphan, representative of the Khmer Rouge side, raised the same two conditions by repeating the issue of the so-called presence in Cambodia of Vietnamese troops who are disguised and hidden in the State of Cambodia's Army and among Vietnamese residents, and proposing that full power be given to the SNC. In fact, the aim of these conditions is to dissolve the State of Cambodia.

H.E. Son Sann, for his part, demanded the return of private property and made the accusation that during the poll registration at UNTAC offices, which began on 5 October throughout Phnom Penh City, groups of Vietnamese went to register their names.

Concerning the demand for a review of private property, H.E. Hor Namhong informed the meeting that this would create a civil war, which is most dangerous. The State of Cambodia side has many times expressed its view on this issue.

All the above points were clearly interpreted and explained by H.E. Yasushi Akashi who stressed that at poll registration places, representatives of H.E. Son Sann were also present; therefore, please help UNTAC if Vietnamese nationals went to register.

Concerning the creation of a neutral political atmosphere, H.E. Yasushi Akashi pointed out that it is necessary to disarm and demobilize troops; this requires full cooperation of all Cambodian sides. However, it is regrettable that one party has not yet taken part in the second phase. He further said that UNTAC will intensify control along the border to maintain security and safety, and increase control in the capital city and rural areas.

At this meeting the State of Cambodia side agreed with the views of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman; and the statement by Yasushi Akashi on all the issues on the agenda. On the issue of amending the election laws, H.E. Hor Namhong asked for some time to enable the State of Cambodia's legislators to study and meticulously examine the matter. Concerning the establishment of a Cambodian authority to protect the national heritage, H.E. Hor Namhong asked for time to enable the Culture Ministry to hold further discussion with UNESCO.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk also talked about his opinions, saying that all issues should be discussed with the entire SNC and not just any party. The important thing is to have mutual understanding and recognize the views of each side.

The next meeting will be on 8 December 1992.

Sihanouk Refuses To Be Elected President 20 Oct

BK2010100292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 20 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 20 (AFP)—Prince Sihanouk told a Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting Tuesday that he refused to be elected Cambodia's president, diplomatic sources said.

The prince complained that the SNC, which he chairs, was being left out of an initiative endorsed by the U.N. Security Council to unblock the stalled Cambodian peace process, the sources said.

The mercurial prince could change his mind before the May elections, but his remarks were being taken seriously since his participation is considered key to the success of the Cambodian peace process, they said.

Foreign Minister Seeking Treatment in Paris

BK0610054492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 6 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh government's foreign minister, Hor Namhong, is ill and is seeking medical treatment in Paris, government sources said Tuesday.

Hor Namhong has been noticeably losing his hair at a rapid rate over the last month, and a medical checkup performed while he was on a visit to Hawaii last month recommended further treatment, the sources said.

At his last public appearance, a joint press conference with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on September 26, Hor Namhong's normally thick hair was practically gone from the crown of his head and the rest had gone gray.

The nature of his illness was not known, but it was not thought to be serious, the sources said.

Last week Prince Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council that groups representative of all four Cambodian factions, said he was "seriously ill" and required hospital treatment in Beijing. Diplomatic sources said he had an inflammation of the salivary glands.

CPP Sets Up Commission To Organize Festivities

BK1010095792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Oct 92

["Decision" of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee; date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] To celebrate the birthday of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people's sublime benefactor, so as to show deep gratitude to the prince for his efforts in the national reunification process and the search for peace for the nation and motherland;

To implement the party and government's political program to preserve and heighten the national tradition and customs and to entertain our people; and

To properly and safely celebrate this year's boat racing and full moon festival in an orderly manner, the standing committee of the party Central Committee has decided:

I. To create a commission whose composition is as follows for organizing the celebration of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk's birthday as well as the boat racing and full moon festival which will take place in November 1992:

1. His Excellency [H.E.] Kong Sam-ol, chairman;
2. H.E. Sin Song, vice chairman;
3. H.E. Sim Ka, vice chairman;
4. H.E. Pol Saroeun, vice chairman;
5. H.E. Min Khin, permanent member;
6. H.E. Chhay Than, member;
7. H.E. Nhim Vanda, member;
8. H.E. So Khun, member;
9. H.E. Dit Munti, member;
10. H.E. Hin Chhem, member;
11. H.E. Im Chhunlim, member;
12. H.E. Hang Chuon, member;
13. H.E. Chan Phin, member;
14. H.E. Chhea Song, member;
15. H.E. Chhon Hean, member; and
16. H.E. Vong Sot, member.

II. The commission is empowered to set up a number of subcommissions according to concrete reality. The commission's working conditions and procedure are to also be fixed by its chairman.

III. The commission should collaborate with institutions concerned at the central, provincial, and municipal levels to organize the two festivities so as to show gratitude to HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk in an appropriate manner according to the national tradition. This is to raise the prince's morale and to effectively maintain law and order during the merry celebration.

IV. The party Central Committee's cabinet and organizational commission; the Council of Ministers; the Ministry of Interior; the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; and the institutions concerned at the central, provincial, and municipal levels, as well as the excellencies whose names appear in Article 1 are requested to execute the decision.

Trade Delegation's Visit to Malaysia Reported

BK0710062292 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 7 Oct (SPK)—Invited by the company PETMAL Oil, a Cambodian trade delegation led by its minister Nhim Vanda visited Malaysia from 20 to 27 September.

It was received by Yab Ghafa Bada, Malaysian deputy prime minister. At this meeting, Y.G. Bada said his government will do its best for the successful implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia.

The Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister pledged to create favorable conditions for local traders to enable them to invest in Cambodia and contribute to this country's economic restoration.

The Cambodian delegation also visited the Malaysian Malacca Peninsula where about 150 Cambodian refugees live.

Chea Sim, Hun Sen Receive Thanks From SRV

BK0610140092 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly; and H.E. Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, received a message of thanks from H.E. Le Duc Anh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; and H.E. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says in essence:

We would like to express sincere thanks for your best wishes on the occasion when we were elected chairman of the National Assembly and prime minister of the SRV. May the Cambodian people score great successes in national reconciliation leading to building a peaceful, independent, neutral, nonaligned, and prosperous Cambodia. May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia be strengthened and expanded day by day.

Chea Sim Holds Talks With Thai Prime Minister

BK1310073792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Communique on the State of Cambodia high-ranking delegation's activities in the Kingdom of Thailand; date not given]

[Text] During its stay in the Kingdom of Thailand, the high-ranking delegation of the State of Cambodia [SOC] headed by His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committe, chairman of the National Assembly, and also chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchea United Front for National Construction and Defense, held talks with H.E. Chuan Likphai, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, at 1000 on 12 October.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were H.E. Kong Sam-ol, Standing Committee member of the CPP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Sin Sen, member of the CPP Central Committee and deputy minister of national security; Mr. Sok An, member of the CPP Central Committee, chief of cabinet of the Central Committee, and deputy minister of the interior; Mr. Hun Neng, member of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of the Kompong Cham Provincial People's Committee; and Mr. Chea Sophara, vice chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee. On the Thai side were H.E. Prasong Sunsiri, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Thawat Wichaidit, secretary general to the prime minister; Mr. Dan Paramatwichai, chief of the Foreign Ministry's East Asia Department; and Mr. Wit Rainanon, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, H.E. Chairman Chea Sim congratulated H.E. Chuan Likphai and H.E. Prasong Sunsiri on their appointment to such highly responsible positions in the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. He reiterated the importance of the traditional friendly relations between neighboring Cambodia and Thailand, and informed the Thai side of the implementation of the Paris peace accord, which is currently in its most important second phase. He thanked the Kingdom of Thailand for its contribution to the peace process in Cambodia, and expressed hope that the Kingdom of Thailand will help further promote this peace process so implementation of the accord can be completely realized despite the fact that a certain faction has been refusing to implement it and is creating all kinds of obstacles to block it.

H.E. Chairman Chea Sim also said that just as stated by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, we hope the elections will be held on schedule, with or without the participation of the Khmer Rouge.

H.E. Prime Minister Chuan Likphai warmly welcomed H.E. Chea Sim and the rest of the delegation, and stressed that the new government of the Kingdom of Thailand has closely monitored developments in Cambodia. The Kingdom of Thailand will continue to respect the peace accord and do its best to enable the implementation process to move forward. The policy of the Thai Government, to be announced soon, will further underline the attention paid to the resolution of the UN Security Council, he said. The Thai prime minister also emphatically said: We want to see the Cambodian people, our Cambodian brothers begin a new life in Cambodia.

This meeting proceeded in a joyous and cordial atmosphere permeated with strong confidence in the ever-improving relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

More on Chea Sim, Chuan Meeting

BK1310052892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0403 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 14 [as received]—Phnom Penh's most powerful leader had an unannounced meeting in Bangkok Monday with Thailand's newly appointed Prime Minister to discuss the refusal by the Khmer Rouge faction to comply with Cambodia's peace process, AFP [Agence France-Presse] reports.

Thai Prime Minister Chuan Leekphai told reporters, after the meeting, that he had assured Phnom Penh party chief, Chea Sim, of Thailand's continued support to the U.N.-brokered peace settlement in Cambodia.

Chuan said Chea Sim had raised during their discussion the issue of "Khmer Rouge activities," but he declined to answer questions on whether the Phnom Penh leader had asked the Thai Government to put pressure on Khmer Rouge leaders.

The radical Marxist guerrilla group has blocked the peace process in Cambodia since it refused in June to lay down its weapons as required by a U.N. program launched to disarm troops of the war-ravaged country's rival factions and put their forces into cantonment.

Chea Sim's visit in Bangkok was the first by a foreign official since last month's appointment of Chuan.

Chuan had informal meetings last week with other leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Brunei where they had gathered to attend the 25th anniversary of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah's rule.

The visit by Chea Sim, also the speaker of Phnom Penh's National Assembly, comes as the major powers involved in Cambodia's peace settlement have given Thailand and Japan until the end of this month to convince the Khmer Rouge to return to the peace process.

Thailand was a key supporter of the Khmer Rouge and smaller guerrilla factions which fought Phnom Penh during the Cambodian civil war, which was formally ended one year ago with a peace settlement signed in Paris.

Bangkok has engaged in a joint effort with Japan, which has given substantial financial support to the peace process, to attempt to find a compromise solution to end the stalemate.

"During our discussion, he (Chea Sim) related to me accounts of Khmer Rouge activities," Chuan told reporters.

"I told him that my government will announce its policy statement to Parliament next week and that our foreign policy in general remains unchanged, including our policy towards Cambodia, because we have long supported the peace process in that country," the Thai premier said.

He refrained from going into further detail.

A leading member of Chuan's administration, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, has expressed support for ending Khmer Rouge sales of gems and timber to Thai companies, which are widely believed to be associated in the lucrative border trade with the guerrilla faction.

Some countries, particularly France, have suggested that Thailand should enforce a trade embargo on the Khmer Rouge to put pressure on the group.

Last week in New York, a senior French diplomat said that U.N. Security Council permanent members—United States, China, France, Britain and Russia—and other countries among those most involved in Cambodia's peace process had given Thailand and Japan until the end of October to persuade the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the peace effort.

If Bangkok and Tokyo failed "in this last effort ...the page will be turned definitely," added Jean-David Levitte.

Levitte was speaking after he had chaired meetings at U.N. headquarters of the five permanent Security Council members and Australia, Japan, Germany, Thailand and Indonesia on Camboddia.

Should the stalemate persist, the Security Council would focus on the "military aspects" of the process, Levitte said without elaborating.

Indonesia

Impact of North American Free Trade Area Viewed

BK1510082292 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 15 Oct 92

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, KOMPAS discusses the impacts of the establishment of NAFTA [North American Free Trade Area] to developing countries, including Indonesia. The editorial wonders whether NAFTA will obstruct Indonesia's exports to its three members, namely the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Speaking at a seminar on NAFTA in Jakarta last Monday, speakers from the three countries gave their assurance that NAFTA would not undermine Indonesia's interests. However, KOMPAS believes that anxiety over the formation of NAFTA still exists but it is not as serious as that against the European single market. Even though the three countries' trade policies and their import duties remain unchanged, KOMPAS believes that businessmen in the three countries will prefer to have trade transactions among themselves. However, what is most important for Indonesia is that it must continue to seek new business opportunities following the formation of NAFTA.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Slovenia

BK1310130692 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] The Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Slovenia have established formal diplomatic relations. A joint communique was signed in New York yesterday. Nugroho Wisnumurti, Indonesian permanent representative to the United Nations, said in his speech that relations between the countries had entered an important stage with the establishment of diplomatic relations and hoped that friendship and cooperation would be enhanced for the benefit of the people of the two countries. Meanwhile, Slovenian Permanent Representative (Daniel Turc) hoped that the diplomatic relations would lead to close friendly relations and cooperation with Indonesia.

Editorial Views Formation of New Thai Cabinet

BK1310115992 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Oct 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcoming the formation of a new cabinet in Thailand"]

[Text] With the formation of a new Thai cabinet led by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai based on the "Western" political system, Thailand can now be described as a newly democratized country [three preceding words in English] after undergoing political upheavals for about a year. The era when "military commanders rule the political arena" is over. The Thai people have successfully broken the institutionalized military domination that had prevailed for several decades and have established a full parliamentary democracy in which the prime minister must not only be a member of parliament, but also answerable to the parliament.

Is this the beginning of a new era? This question is beside the point. The real issue is whether the Thai people and political elites are ready for such parliamentary democracy and this must be proved in the coming years.

In Thailand, there are two political camps whose role are decisive, namely, the military as an institution and its leaders, and political parties in the form of an institution and their members, especially those serving in parliament after being elected by the people. As for the military camp, what is most important is its level of tolerance of the democratic system exercised by the political parties and parliament elected by the people. Political parties have an important duty to consolidate and strengthen their discipline and responsibility in exercising parliamentary democracy based on a desirable party system.

Will history be repeated? This notion is also difficult to remove, especially in view of that country's modern history as well as the inclination of its past political elite.

After the overthrow of the military regime led by Thanom Kittikhachon and Praphat Charusathian in the 1973 October revolution, it was only in January 1975 that a general election was held. The Democrat Party won the election and its leader Seni Pramot became the first elected prime minister. But one month later, his government was ousted and his younger brother Khukrit Pramot from the Social Action Party became prime minister. However, the military criticized Khukrit's policies and described them as rather left-leaning, which forced Khukrit to dissolve parliament. After the dissolution of parliament and another general election in April 1976, the Democrat Party again won the election and Seni became prime minister again until the military staged a coup.

The Seni cabinet tried to consolidate its position by befriending certain military figures, namely retired General Krit Siwara, who died shortly after he was appointed defense minister. The irony was that the coup against the Seni cabinet was led by Admiral Sangat Chaloyu, Gen. Krit's replacement.

Chuan Likphai now seems unable to escape the same problem. His defense minister is Gen. Wichit Sukmak, who is still an active military officer. Similar to Seni in 1976, Chuan now has to invite his political enemies to be his coalition partners.

Will the current political party leaders and members ever learn from the past experience of their predecessors? This is the question that arises in view of the modern history of Thai politics. This question must be answered by political parties that have won parliamentary seats by beginning to work together in line with the discipline and political ethics demanded by parliamentary democracy which must be founded on a good political party system and value integrity.

Seen from an historical viewpoint, the Chuan cabinet is the third parliamentary democracy in Thailand in 17 years since the 1973 uprising. The two earlier parliamentary democracies ended with military coups, the freezing of the Constitution, and military-dominated governments.

The new Thai cabinet, consisting of five coalition partners and several nonelected outsiders, shows a clear response to the changing era. Its strong orientation toward the international economic situation is reflected in the appointment of three experts in monetary, finance, and banking as deputy prime ministers. The three experts are closely related to the private business sector.

The appointment of Gen. Wichit Sukmak represents the civilians' call on the military to forget "past conflicts" and to instead work together in their own fields. It is hoped that the military will renounce its attention and activities in domestic politics and will instead enhance its professional and technical skills in line with the changing times.

What is interesting is the appointment of Prasong Sunsiri as foreign minister. The former Air Force officer is an expert in national security issues as a result of his 20-year career which culminated in his appointment as chief of the National Security Council. This agency is in charge of planning strategic policies, especially those related to domestic and foreign policies. Even though he was earlier known as pro-military, he later joined the Phalang Tham Party. He was recently observed to have diligently put forward his views on regional issues and the Thai role on such issues. He was also earlier known as favoring ties with the PRC and the Khmer Rouge while adopting an anti-Vietnam stance in the Cambodian conflict. However, he is now expected to take a hardline stand against the Khmer Rouge because Thailand has an interest in peace in Cambodia and stability in Indochina. His presence will be interesting to watch in his first public appearance at an emergency meeting of the participants of the Paris peace conference on Cambodia in New York early next month.

Indeed we need stable governments in our neighboring countries. These governments must have strong political support within their respective countries so as to consolidate stability in Southeast Asia. Policies jointly initiated by ASEAN, especially long-term ones such as the ASEAN Free Trade Area, need continuity and consistency. Any global changes in the political or economic sphere require regional unity, especially when we have to deal with industrialized countries.

Sutrisno Not Opposed to Australian F-111 Purchase

BK1810060492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno says Australia's purchase of weapons and aircraft is still in the context of that country's defensive system and not a military build-up which may threaten its neighboring countries. Gen. Sutrisno noted that Australia's purchase of F-111 strategic fighter-bombers is aimed at replacing old ones.

The Armed Forces commander said this to reporters after addressing a Golkar [Functional Group] leadership course in Jakarta. Gen. Sutrisno said similar to Indonesia, Australia has a vast territory and needs new weapons and aircraft to safeguard its territorial integrity. He stressed that Australia's decision to buy new aircraft should pose no problem to Indonesia.

Laos

National Assembly Election Preparations Reported

BK1710080892 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Text] Vientiane, October 16 (KPL)—Lectures on preparations for the election of members to the National Assembly (third legislature) have been so far completed in several areas of the country.

In Xieng Khouang Province the lectures have already been held in all districts, while in Bokeo Province more than 98,000 people have attended the lectures of whom 51,534 are eligible to vote in 120 polling booths in total, according to statistics collected so far.

In Khammouane Province a recent population survey indicates that, excluding Thakhek District, more than 118,000 people in its seven districts, are eligible to vote.

Now the same type of lectures are being conducted in several other areas of the country.

Presidential Decree on Number of House Members

BK1910115992 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Decree issued by the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic fixing the number of members of the Third National Assembly; dated 16 October 1992]

[Text] With reference to item 2 of Article 53 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Article 6 of Law No 2/Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] dated 14 August 1991 on the election of members of the Third National Assembly and regarding announcement of the number of members of the Third National Assembly and Decision No. 12/SPA SC adopted by the SPA Standing Committee [SC] on 7 September 1992 regarding the fixing of the number of members of the Third National Assembly, the president of the LPDR has issued the following decree:

Article 1: The total number of members of the Third National Assembly is fixed at 85 by ensuring that all strata of people, sex, and ethnic groups are properly represented.

Article 2: This decree becomes effective on the day it is signed.

[Dated] Vientiane, 16 October 1992
[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the LPDR.

President Appoints National Election Committee

BK1910112792 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Decree of the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the appointment of the National Committee in Charge of the Election to the National Assembly—dated 16 October 1992]

[Text] With reference to Item 2 of Article 53 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Article 20 of Law No. 2/Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] dated 14 August 1991 on the election of members to the National Assembly regarding the appointmemt of the National Committee in Charge of the Election, and Decision No. 011/SPA SC/SPA of the SPA Standing Committee [SC] on the appointment of the National Election Committee dated 7 September 1992, the president of the LPDR has issued the following degree:

Article 1: The following persons are appointed to the National Committee in charge of the Election:

1. Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman
2. Saman Vi-gnaket, vice chairman
3. Somlat Chanthamat, member
4. Thongsing Thammavong, member
5. Somsavat Lengsavat, member
6. Phao Bounnaphon, member
7. Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member and standing member
8. Sileua Bounkham, member
9. A-sang Laoli, member
10. Osakan Thammatheva, member
11. Mrs. Davon Vongsak, member
12. Maisouk Saisompheng, member
13. Khamman Sounvileut, member
14. Mrs. Onchan Thammavong, member
15. Bounthan Souvannasouk, member.

Article 2: This decree becomes effective on the day it is affixed with this signature.

[Dated] Vientiane, 16 October 1992
[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the LPDR

Chaleun Yiapaoheu Gives Interview on Election

BK1910105592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] Last Friday, Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and standing member of the Election Commission for the Third National Assembly, informed the press on the progress of implementing the first stage of the political campaign to make preparations to hold the election of members of the Third National Assembly.

In his interview, Chaleun Yiapaoheu assessed: In general, the implementation of the first stage of preparations to hold the election, in which political campaigns have been launched to educate the people to hold a sense of mastership, has been more or less completed. Some outstanding achievements have been recorded in this area. For instance, most cadres and people of all strata in all services and localities now understand and appreciate the significance of the election and that the political campaign among the multiethnic people has been carried out at a time when the world and regional situations are changing in a complicated manner. Having understood the significance of the election, localities in all provinces have directed cadres to go to grass-roots levels to make preparations for effectively holding the election. He noted that all services and localities throughout the country have linked this political campaign with campaigns in other spheres of work, such as consolidating national defense and public security maintenance work, the campaign to carry out annual rice production, as well as cultural, social, and educational movements. In the meantime, the formation of the provincial-, city municipal-, and district-level election committees; the designation of polling units; the registration of eligible voters; and preparations of vehicles and other equipment for holding the election have already been completed. At the same time, all localities have also thoroughly popularized the policy of holding the election of members of the National Assembly among the grass roots. Most of our cadres, state employees, and multiethnic people appreciate the Lao citizens' right to mastership under the new regime as well as their obligations in consolidating and enhancing the popular democratic regime. The National Assembly is an organization through which the people's right to mastership can be exercized. Casting ballots to elect fully qualified candidates to be members of the National Assembly is an obligation which must be fulfilled by all Lao citizens. All multiethnic Lao people have come to clearly understand their right to mastership and obligations to the state as well as the nature of a popular democracy; to appreciate the achievements and leading roles of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; and to understand the difference between our National Assembly and the House of Representatives of the old regime.

Chaleun Yiapaoheu also pointed out the weak points and shortcomings prevailing among our cadres and people in implementing the first stage of the campaign to prepare for the election. He said people in many localities have still carried out this campaign in a hasty and superficial manner. Educating each ethnic group and strata of people on the significance of the election has not yet been thoroughly conducted. A number of cadres and people have not yet fully grasped the significance of the political campaign. As a result, they have developed a concept of only waiting for election day to come. In addition, people in many localities do not understand the subversive schemes of the enemy and bad elements who have seized the opportunity to exploit the people's misunderstanding and dissatisfaction as a means to implant in the people a misconception of the question of democracy and the multiparty system aimed at creating internal rifts and disturbances to undermine the roles and influence of our party and state.

National Assembly Elections To Be Held 20 Dec

BK1910120192 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Decree issued by the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic fixing the date for holding elections to the Third National Assembly; dated 16 October 1992]

[Text] With reference to Item 2 of Article 53 of the Constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Article 23 of Law No 2/Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] dated 14 August 1991 on the Election of Members to the Third National Assembly, regarding announcement of the date for holding elections to the Third National Assembly and Decision No. 13/SPA SC adopted by the SPA Standing Committee [SC] on 7 September 1992, the president of the LPDR has issued the following decree:

Article 1: Sunday, 20 December 1992, is hereby fixed as the date for holding elections for members of the Third National Assembly.

Article 2: This decree becomes effective on the day it is signed.

[Dated] Vientiane, 16 October 1992
[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the LPDR

Phoun Sipaseut Returns From UNGA Session

BK1010152092 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, lead a Lao delegation which arrived back in Vientiane yesterday evening after participating in the 47th UN General Assembly [GA] session in New York on 25 September [as heard].

In his speech delivered to the UN General Assembly session, the head of the Lao delegation emphasized the rapidly changing and complicated international situation. He once again reaffirmed the Lao Government's consistant foreign policy, which has always been based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation with every country in the region and the world.

He said that through the implementation of a policy of renovation in all fields throughout the past, as well as presently, Laos has attained satisfactory achievements in various aspects, thus bringing political stability, social order, and improvement in national security. The people's democratic right has been encouraged, and economic and cultural foundation has been gradually expanded. The Lao Government has recruited all forces in economic sectors in line with the state's business-oriented economic mechanism in expanding cooperation with other countries and promoting foreign investment in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

At Wattai International Airport, Phoun Sipaseut was given a warm welcome by Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister and minister of economy, planning, and finance; and a number of high-level officials.

Philippines

Manila Denies Talks With U.S. on Subic Access

HK1910111292 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Oct 92 p 12

[Report by Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] The government has not entered into any form of negotiations with United States officials on possible access of American military forces in the soon-to-be vacated Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City.

This was disclosed yesterday by Defense Secretary Renato S. De Villa who also denied reports that he had secret negotiations with U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon on the issue of access arrangements for U.S. military forces in Subic Naval Base.

The last batch of U.S. Navy personnel are scheduled to vacate Subic Naval Base, formerly the largest American military facility being maintained outside U.S. mainland, after the proposed RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security was rejected last year by the Senate.

However, political observers predict a new round of negotiations between the Philippines and the U.S. Governments for a possible access of military troops in the country to allow them "maintain the U.S. armed forces' physical presence in the Asian-Pacific Region."

De Villa earlier said that despite the withdrawal of U.S. forces in the country, they still have a strong military influence in the region through bilateral security arrangements in some countries. The Philippines and the U.S. still maintain strong military ties because of the Mutual Defense Treaty.

The defense chief clarified that his recent meeting with Solomon at the Department of National Defense (DND) office in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City last Sept. 30 was "actually a routine official call by the newly-appointed U.S. envoy."

"The call by the U.S. ambassador was marked by a warm exchange of pleasantries and social amenities," De Villa said, "there was no discussion about access arrangements whatsoever."

Talks about secret negotiations between some government officials and U.S. representatives in the country also prompted several members of the Congress to summon ranking officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) with regard to access arrangements of U.S. forces to the country.

Ramos: Mutual Defense Treaty Still in Force

HK2010034992 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 20 Oct 92 p 12

[Report by Mariano S. Bautista]

[Text] The Philippines has taken the issue of an access arrangement for U.S. forces off the agenda of the Mutual Defense Board meeting set for next month, Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said yesterday.

"The U.S. has not asked for access, why should we talk about it?," he asked in response to reporters' queries.

"The Mutual Defense Treaty remains in force. The Philippines and the U.S. will continue to cooperate militarily within the framework of that Treaty. This would mean, at this point, joint military exercises, exchange of information, cooperation in training, and so on," Mr. Romulo said.

Such continuing defense cooperation would not require an access agreement, the foreign secretary said.

After November 24, when the last U.S. forces are to be withdrawn from Cubi Point, U.S. planes, ships and U.S. troops taking part in future combined exercises would be allowed to "come in from time to time as necessary, provided these are pre-planned and due notice is given," Mr. Romulo said.

"We will have to give clearance for every single flight by a U.S. aircraft into the Philippines," he said.

Meanwhile, President Ramos yesterday said an access arrangement between the Philippines and the United States does not need the concurrence of the Senate.

In a press conference in Malacanang, the President said the Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT) allows access to U.S. military forces in Philippine military facilities.

Thus, he said, it will be within the parameters of the MDT if there will eventually be an access arrangement between the two countries.

"The MDT is in force," the President said.

With the Senate's rejection of a new bases treaty, Government decided to include in its "key guideposts in recasting new Philippine-American ties" the need to "forge a new post-bases, post-Cold War security collaboration arrangements, including access agreement under the MDT."

Government hopes this will address not only the security needs of the country but also the mutual interests in preserving peace in the region.

The President, however, added that if any treaty will be forged, he will submit this to the Senate for concurrence." If it is in the form of a treaty then we will go to the Senate because that is what the Constitutions says," he said.

The U.S. and Philippines will discuss access arrangement in next month's Mutual Defense Board (MDB) meeting. The Government has decided that this matter should be discussed through military channels and not political.

Government Considers Dropping Claim to Sabah

HK2010052892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 20 Oct 92 p 1, 6

[Report Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The Philippines is considering whether to pursue or totally drop its claim over the timber- and mineral-rich Sabah, Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo said yesterday.

The position is a slight departure from that taken by the Marcos and Aquino administrations to "take steps" to drop the claim.

President Ramos said an office was created last Saturday at the Department of Foreign Affairs to exclusively handle the Sabah issue.

He said he has instructed Romulo to "manifest suport" for a resolution of Sen. Leticia Shahani (Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats]) seeking the convening of a joint executive-legislative council to study the issue.

Romulo, who appeared before the Senate foreign relations committee, said he supports Shahani's proposal which was endorsed yesterday by the Senate foreign relations committee chaired by Sen. Blas Ople (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats].

"Subject to the concurrence of the legislature, the Philippines is currently exploring the pursuit of the claim, whether to pursue it or not, and at the same time," Romulo said after appearing before the Senate foreign relations committee.

He said the government will see to it that the proprietary claims of the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu are protected.

The Sultan of Sulu leased Sabah to the British North Borneo Co. in the 18th century. Britain later transferred it to Malaysia.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, in a position paper submitted to the Senate, said Manila and Kuala Lumpur will hold "internal discussions to develop ideas" on improving their ties.

Sen. Francisco Tatad (NPC) [Nationalist People's Coalition] suggested that the government neither drop nor pursue the Sabah claim even as he acknowledged that the claim is "dead".

But Sen. Gloria Arroyo (LDP) said the case should be settled under international law.

Ople said it is incorrect of the executive department to say its intention of the 1987 Constitution to drop the Sabah claim.

Tatad also criticized Malaysia for taking advantage of economic difficulties of the Philippines to pressure it into dropping the claim.

Tatad said it was "unfair" of Malaysia to use its "economic advantages" over a neighbor to force it to capitulate.

Malaysia has refused to sign a border-crossing and joint patrol agreement and a treaty of amity and cooperation with the Philippines unless the Sabah claim is dropped.

Specifically, Malaysia wants section 2 of Republic Act 5446 which makes Sabah part of Philippine territory repealed.

As a result, Romulo said the Philippine-Malaysian border remains largely uncontrolled.

"The Philippines still has no consulate in Sabah to assist the hundreds of thousands of Filipino nationals there. A labor agreement cannot be concluded. Neither can an extradition treaty," he said.

Joint Committee Formed To Handle Sabah Issue

HK1910103892 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] The Senate, the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] and the Department of National Defense [DND] have approved Senate Resolution No. 127, which establishes the Executive-Legislative Committee on Sabah [ELCS] to handle the Sabah claim issue. The resolution was approved at a special executive session at the Manila Hotel, which also discussed the access arrangement to be formulated in the event the Sabah issue is resolved.

The ELCS will be tasked with creating a common position for the Philippines regarding the Sabah claim issue. According to Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, the government should have a single voice in handling a delicate issue, especially one which involves foreign policy. Shahani stressed, though a confrontational approach will not be used, the government's stand must be firm.

Meanwhile, Senator Gloria Macapagal Arroyo has revealed the alleged publishing of a DFA internal memorandum which reportedly declared that the 1987 Constitution states that the country should stop pursuing the claim on Sabah. She added that this memo was sent to the Malaysian Government and said that a responsible government does not take such steps without prior consultation.

Ramos Vows To Block Japanese Plutonium Shipment

HK1910122892 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Oct 92

[From "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] The president has promised not to allow the Japanese shipment of plutonium to pass by our territorial waters on its way to Japan. The president supported Environment Secretary Angel Alcala's earlier statement saying that the Philippines prohibits the transport of toxic and lethal materials, like plutonium, through our territory.

The plutonium shipment, coming from France, will be used to fuel Japan's nuclear power plants. The first shipment of plutonium is expected to leave France this October.

Unification Body Issues Passes to Rebel Leaders

HK1510001092 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] Colonel Gringo Honasan, along with several other rebel soldiers, is now free to roam the metropolis after being issued safe conduct passes by the National Unification Commission [NUC]. Here is Arlene de la Cruz with the details:

[Begin recording] [Yorac] *We confirm that Colonel Honasan and Commodore Calajate are two of those who have been granted safe conduct passes.*

[De la Cruz] Rebel Colonel Gringo Honasan and Commodore Domingo Calajate have been free to move among their colleagues since last Saturday. The safe conduct passes given to them by the NUC are valid for three weeks; time which Honasan and Calajate will use in formulating the foundation for the NUC's peace package. Aside from Honasan and Calajate, two National Democratic Front [NDF] leaders were also issued safe conduct passes. However, NUC Chairperson Haydee Yorac failed to mention whether the recipients were local or international leaders of the NDF.

At the same time, the NUC has urged the Department of Justice to expedite the revision of guidelines governing the granting of pardons and bails to the remaining detained political offenders. It has also called for the issuance of release orders for the other Reform the Armed Forces Movement—Soldiers of the Filipino People—Young Officers Union leaders. The NUC's priority, according to Yorac, is the release of the more junior military rebel officers.

[Yorac] *There are a number of military officers under military detention, and General Abenina is only one of them.* [end recording]

Sison Said To Remain Communist Party Chairman

HK1910123492 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Oct 92

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, according to the military, is still the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army's [CPP-NPA] chairman despite the communist movement's recent reorganization. The complete report from Arlene Dela Cruz:

[Begin Dela Cruz recording] Sison's claim to be a mere consultant to the CPP-NPA during the peace talks, according to a senior Armed Forces of the Philippines intelligence officer, is merely a ploy by the communist party.

Meanwhile, in the local level, Benito Tiamson and his wife remain to be the highest ranking officials of the CPP-NPA.

The senior intelligence official added that, although Sison remains to be the CPP's party chairman, several questions against his leadership do exist, such as those regarding his prolonged absence from the country. This is evident in the fact that, while the communist movement is united in its stand on the peace talks, conflicting statements from local leaders still emerge.

This dissension, according to the intelligence official, will lead some party leaders to leave the party's central committee once the government's final peace package is submitted. However, it would take some time before the loyal and influential leaders of the party, those who control the majority of the party's membership, emerge.

Finally, according to the intelligence official, it will still take some time before the country's insurgency problem is solved regardless of how attractive the government's peace offer would be. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it is unlikely that Jose Maria Sison would return to the country in the near future. In an exclusive interview with ABC-5, Sison said the government's offer of a safe conduct pass is not enough to persuade him to come back to the Philippines and join the peace talks.

[Begin Sison recording] My passport remains canceled, and a one-million-Philippine-peso reward for anyone who can bring my corpse or my head to the authorities is still out. What puzzles me is that the government claims that a safe conduct pass is a sufficient document for me to use in returning to the Philippines. [end recording]

Thailand

Spokesman Outlines Cambodian Peace Plan

BK1710021192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Oct 92 p 6

[Text] Thailand and Japan will hold consultations with United Nations Special Representative Yasushi Akashi and Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk before making a final peace effort with the Khmer Rouge, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said yesterday.

The consultations are part of a carefully-planned strategy being worked out by Thailand and Japan, which have been entrusted with the task of persuading the Khmer Rouge to return to the peace process in Cambodia.

A United Nations Security Council resolution adopted on Tuesday gave Thailand and Japan until the end of this month to "find solutions" to the implementation of the October 1991 Paris Peace Agreement.

The Council's Resolution 783 gave the Khmer Rouge until November 15 to accept UN supervision of its forces and join the electoral process or face "further steps."

The Khmer Rouge have refused to join the disarmament phase that went into effect mid-June. They demand the strengthening of the Supreme National Council (SNC) and the verification of the withdrawal and nonreturn of Vietnamese troops.

According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Thai-Japanese plan calls for a four-stage negotiating process—beginning with bilateral consultations between Thailand and Japan and concluding with a tripartite meeting with the Khmer Rouge.

The spokesman gave no indication as to when the first stage would begin.

But other officials have suggested that the fourth and last stage—the tripartite talks—will take place in the last week of this month.

The spokesman said consultations with Prince Sihanouk, marked for stage three, are scheduled to take place in Phnom Penh. The prince chairs the SNC which brings together four Cambodian parties previously at war, including the Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh and two non-communist groups.

There was no word on the venue of consultations with Mr Akashi, who is the UN Secretary General's Special Representative to Cambodia and head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

These consultations would come in the second stage of the process.

The tripartite talks are expected to be spearheaded by the same negotiators who engaged in the first two rounds of similar talks here in August—Thailand's Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sarot Chawanawirat, Japan's Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau Tadashi Ikeda and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

The UN Security Council resolution supported a revival by Thailand and Japan of their proposal for strengthening the SNC by setting up an Administrative Consultative Body (ACB).

But the Khmer Rouge proposal for consultative committees "within" the existing administrative structures in Phnom Penh is deemed by Thailand and Japan as beyond the confines of the Paris Agreement.

The spokesman noted that Thailand and Japan would work closely with the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) as well as other countries forming the "core group" of peacemakers.

The two countries are to advise the outcome of the tripartite talks to the PICC co-chairmen—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

The UN Security Council Resolution provides for the PICC cochairmen to continue the negotiating process in Phnom Penh if necessary.

If these talks also fail, UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus- Ghali is to propose further measures by November 15.

Meanwhile, the spokesman said Prime Minister Chuan Likphai had sent a letter to Prince Sihanouk to boost his morale, over his illness.

The prime minister also invited the prince to stop over in Bangkok on his way back to Phnom Penh from Peking but the invitation was not taken up, he added.

According to a Foreign Ministry statement, Prince Sihanouk asked for mention of Thailand to be included in his speech to the 47th UN General Assembly.

In a letter to the UN Secretary General, he reportedly argued that Thailand had played a vital role in the Cambodian peace process, organising many meetings, including those in Phatthaya in 1991.

Minister Discusses Cambodia With UK's Goodlad

BK1910081492 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Text] Reporting to newsmen on the meeting between the visiting British minister of state and Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan at the Foreign Ministry this morning, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the two persons exchanged views on the Cambodian problem. Thailand pledged continued support for the implementation of the Paris peace agreement, and participation in the peace settlement by the Khmer Rouge.

The spokesman said a draft proposal is being prepared by Thailand and Japan on the setting up of a Cambodian administrative committee. The United Kingdom said it supports contributions towards achieving a settlement in Cambodia.

Asked about the bomb attack at the Burmese embassy on the morning of 18 October, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said the matter is being investigated by the Interior Ministry. The Foreign Ministry is concerned with diplomatic immunity under international law. He said there should be a security beef-up at the embassy.

Government Faces Foreign Policy Dilemma on Burma

BK1210033892 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 92 p A6

[Commentary by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Burma: Time To Disengage SLORC"]

[Text] Burma is becoming Thailand's test case in foreign relations in a new era under the democratically elected government of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai. Indeed, Thailand is facing one of the biggest foreign policy dilemmas since the end of World War II in handling its immediate neighbours.

For decades, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia, to a lesser extent, were accorded high priority in Thai foreign policy, while Burma being an obscure neutral nation, was frowned upon by her neighbours. However, political developments in Burma since the 1988 military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement and the junta leaders' refusal to honour the poll won by the opposition National League for Democracy in May 1990 have attracted increased attention from the world at large.

With the settlement of the 12-year Cambodian conflict resulting in peaceful frontiers in the east and relations with Malaysia in the south on a more optimistic note, especially with Kuala Lumpur's hands-off policy to Muslim separatism, Burma has now become a new focus of Thailand's foreign policy.

Since 1988, Thailand has gotten away with its half-baked approach toward Burma based on the justification that Burma's stability and its rich resources were crucial to Bangkok's long-term national interest. The rationale was to talk to Burma's leaders, trade with them, give them the incentive of an improving economy—and they will become less monstrous. The Chatchai government paid much attention to Indochina and chose to ignore the political situation in Burma even when it knew full well that military leaders in Thailand at the time were helping the Burmese military junta rulers, known as State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] headed by Gen Saw Maung.

Under the two administrations of the Anan government, Thai-Burmese ties unfortunately did not come as a priority under Bangkok's foreign policy decisions, as the government solely concentrated on improving the country's overall image and restoring foreign investors' confidence. Positive changes did come at the end of last year when Thailand began to shift its policy toward Burma a bit, by giving more covert support to the Burmese students living in exile here, hoping that it would make them less hostile towards Rangoon and Bangkok. Rangoon-based Thai diplomats, who used to avoid contact with the Burmese opposition, were instructed by Bangkok to get acquainted with them.

Since the end of last year, Burma under the new SLORC leader, Gen Than Shwe, began a series of attempts to improve their sagging international image that included the release of some 500 political prisoners, lifting of night curfew and martial law and the convening of a constitution drafting committee early next year. Thailand has already claimed credit that it had successfully pressured SLORC to allow Aung San Suu Kyi's husband and her son to meet here. At present Suu Kyi is still detained under house arrest.

For whatever it is worth, Thai policy makers from the Foreign Ministry and security apparatus have finally conceded that Thailand has to maintain some links with the current regime in Burma while trying to bring about positive changes in the future.

A former senior foreign ministry official, who asked not to be named, said that Thailand's policy toward Burma is very complex—juggling between the desire to respond to Burma's democratic aspirations and maintaining good ties with the SLORC. The official said Thailand had very high stakes in keeping the current status of Thai-Burmese relations because of mutual interests to both countries.

Currently, he pointed out, about 160,000 illegal Burmese live in Thailand, especially in the border provinces. These poor Burmese are being seen as a new source of cheap labour by Thai contractors, he said. Furthermore, he said Thailand had been seriously looking towards Burma as a new source for hydro-electricity and natural gas. Under the Anan I administration, Thailand discussed with the Burmese government on the prospects of developing the Salween River and the natural gas-rich northern region. Other mutual interests include cross-border trade, logging and fishing cooperation.

Former foreign minister Asa Sarasin, before he left office in the interim Anan II administration, allocated Bt [baht] 20-million worth of aid for Burma. He sent a Thai delegation recently to Rangoon to find out what Thailand could offer in terms of technical training for Burmese. According to a latest dispatch from the Thai embassy, at least 170 Burmese officials from various ministries have registered with the Thai envoy in Rangoon, Wirasak Fuitrakun, of their interest to receive training in Thailand.

Now with a new democratically elected government free from the military, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri must confront issues facing Thai-Burmese relations with clarity and courage. For one thing, Thailand's national interest must no longer be narrowly defined as benefits to businessmen alone.

In the draft statement of the Chuan government's foreign policy to be announced on October 21, Thailand will incorporate for the first time the promotion of democracy and human rights as part of its diplomacy. With such powerful idealism, Thailand can no longer be content with its past status quo with Burma, without taking into consideration the issue of democratization and human rights there. If the status quo with Burma's SLORC is maintained, Thailand will definitely be accused of double standards.

Thailand must take the lead now to press Burma to implement democratic reforms even if its commercial interests would be harmed and some national interest dented in the process. What's more important is for Bangkok to constructively engage the new democratic forces in Burma and if it fails to do this, then a whole young generation in that country could grow up hating Thailand.

Closer Ties Urged To End Burma's Isolation

BK1610123992 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 16 Oct 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand Is ASEAN's Hope"]

[Text] At an ASEAN meeting last week, Thailand was unanimously chosen by ASEAN partners to serve as an outlet for Burma to emerge from isolation and live with the world as a less rigid but more liberal regime. ASEAN members think Thailand is close to Burma and that Burma trusts Thailand more than other countries.

In fact, Thailand's leaders, both government and military, realize that this is not true; Thailand is not trusted by Burma. Burma is suspicious of Thailand, of its double-standard policy of befriending the Karen rebels as well as the Mon people along the border. Now the time is right for Thailand, under the Chuan Likphai government, to review its policy towards Burma.

Thailand will be able to accomplish the mission entrusted by ASEAN partners only if it seeks to adjust the policy concerning its common border with Burma. And the time is right now because the current prime minister, Chuan Likphai, is highly regarded by other countries as the best person to balance the interests of all parties satisfactorily.

Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, meanwhile, is familiar with the military leaders in Burma and well informed about the complicated structure of the border situation. Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, who served for a long time as the number one man in Thailand's intelligence organization, will also be able to easily make out the true nature of the problems at the border. The defense minister, General Wichit Sukmak, finally, is a man accepted by the military.

Given such an opportunity, we should make a new assessment of the border situation and formulate a policy that really benefits us. There have been changes in Burma, and we no longer have to watch for dangers emanating from the communists, the Burmese Government, or the rebels fighting the Burmese Government. We must determine whether it is still necessary to make use of certain forces as a buffer, or whether such a buffer will, in fact, be dangerous to Thailand. Our buffer has many times caused trouble to us.

Burma is hated by all around the world; it has a quarrel with Bangladesh. Surely it must be true that Burma wants some friends. So if Thailand is a sincere and reliable friend to Burma, Thailand should be able to help Burma, little by little, begin to live with the outside world.

Economic Domination Over Laos Threatens Ties

BK0910021992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 92 p A4

[Text] Thailand risks rekindling enmity with Laos if it continues to dominate the economy of the Indochinese nation, an economist of the Asian Development Bank said here.

Dr Richard Vokes said earlier in the week that relations between Vientiane and Bangkok have been "difficult" as a result of festering border disputes.

Despite the problem, Thailand accounts for about 50 percent of foreign investments in the mountain state.

"The traditional hostility that is there between Laos and Thailand is in danger of coming up again if the Thais become too dominant," said Vokes, an economist in charge of Indochina.

While "substantial progress" characterized the reforms initiated by the Lao government since 1986, the economy remains "basically unstable," he told a forum in the University of the Philippines' Asian Centre.

Unemployment has risen, the environment is threatened, and provinces are fighting over scarce resources, Vokes said.

Government employees are being laid off and some 25 percent of the civil service will be further displaced within the next two years, as a result of the closure of state-run enterprises.

"On the negative side, there has been some reduction in employment in the state sector," he said.

He added that the government has, however, raised wages for civil servants.

For such a mountainous country Laos has seen a lot of "over-logged" forests.

As a matter of fact, said Vokes, the Lao economy has depended largely on the exploitation of its natural resources.

Seventy per cent of total exports are in the form of hydroelectricity supplied to Thailand.

"They have attracted a lot of investments, much of it in the natural resources area and that has raised concerns about resource degradation," he warned.

He pointed out that over-logging has long been a problem.

But pressure has been building up for Laos not to sacrifice its resources while aggressively pursuing economic reforms.

"One problem Laos needs to guard against is the environment on its new road to development," Vokes declared.

The shift from socialism to a market-controlled economy has been characterized by modest success.

There has been a sharp decline in inflation and a decrease in the country's debt service payment.

Vokes said the turning point was in 1989.

"Suddenly, there have been very good signs of improvement on inflation ... [and] rapid growth of foreign investments.

"The year 1989 was one of recovery," he said.

Vokes said access to external assistance such as the IMF-WB [Intenational Monetary Fund-World Bank] loans has allowed the transformation of the Lao economy to surpass that of Vietnam and that unlike in China and Eastern Europe where the shift from central planning to a market economy has been marred by political upheavals, Laos had managed the process "quite successfully."

Government Urged To Stop Foot-Dragging on AFTA

BK2010031892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 92 p 4

[Editorial: "The Need To Look Beyond Our Borders"]

[Text] IF the Cabinet can take its collective mind off tomorrow's policy statement for a moment, there is another pressing issue of importance that must be resolved today if Thailand's international credibility is to be retained. The time has come for this country to fall into line with the rest of ASEAN so that the creation of a regional free trade area can go ahead. Progress is being held up on what appears to be a trivial bureaucratic issue: whether the lowering of trade barriers should be handled by one ministerial committee called the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Council or whether it should be handled by another called the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM).

Behind the issue is a debate unique to Thailand: Whether free trade is the responsibility of the Commerce Ministry or the Finance Ministry. True, there may be some important philosophical and political issues at stake here. But Thailand finds itself in a minority of one and its staunch resistance threatens to scupper the introduction of first steps towards AFTA on January 1.

In many ways this is a good opportunity for Thailand to yield. Insistence that the removal of trade barriers should be handled by the Finance Ministry and the AFTA Council came from former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and his special adviser, Narongchai Akrasani, president of GF, the finance and securities company. It received the support of Mr Anan's finance ministers Suthi Singsane and Phanat Simasathian. So far Chuan Likphai's finance minister, Tharin Nimmanhemin, has adopted the same line as his predecessors, to the extent that fellow members of ASEAN have been forced to agree to postpone a ground-laying meeting of the AFTA Council scheduled for tomorrow.

Sticking to the line that AFTA has to be handled by the AFTA Council—which must report, according to this view, to the three yearly meetings of the ASEAN heads of government—Thailand has officially asked its ASEAN partners to drop all matters concerned with the free trade area from the agenda of the ASEAN Economic Ministers' meeting on Friday. That would strip the AEM of 90 per cent of its agenda. No wonder Deputy Prime Minister Suchai Panitchaphak has reportedly said he sees no point in his travelling to Manila for an AEM that does not discuss AFTA. In those circumstances, naturally he feels his time will be much better spent in Parliament.

Thailand faces a rough ride if it sticks to its position. The other members of ASEAN have no objection to the postponement of the AFTA Council. They, in any case, believe that the council should be a low-level technical body reporting to the economic ministers and not to the Summit. What the rest of ASEAN objects to is the proposed removal of all AFTA items from the economic ministers' meeting agenda. Having led the drive to create AFTA last year, Thailand is now being seen as the principal footdragger. A Thai official in Manila was asked whether other ASEAN countries made diplomatic comments or less diplomatic criticisms of Thailand's position. "Critical?" was the reply. "No, they weren't critical. They swore at us."

Prime Minister Chuan and the Cabinet should decide to drop Thailand's stance on the AFTA Council. They could easily do so without admitting the Government's official position is wrong, although they could also state that the arrival of a new government has led to a rethink. Even if they insist that the original position is right, they could say that in the interests of ASEAN unity they have accepted the view held by all the other members that the economic ministers should take responsibility for AFTA. After all, it is Thailand's business to decide which minister or ministers should represent it in the economic ministers' meetings. Mr Tharin could still have a role to play if that is the Government's desire.

The Cabinet should do more than that. It should urgently approve and submit Thailand's initial liberalisation proposals this week so that AFTA can go ahead. Thailand also stands to gain from regional free trade. There is admittedly a genuine problem, in that the Government could be considered out-of-bounds if it does promise lowering specific trade barriers to ASEAN before the policy statement has been approved by Parliament.

But the Government also inherits commitments from its predecessors that it should honour. The initial steps proposed for January 1 are modest. Some of the longer-term proposals are more sensitive such as the liberalisation of palm oil imports over the next seven to ten years. But there is still time for adjustment, an the AFTA agreements include safeguard clauses that could be used if liberalisation proves damaging.

The importance of Thailand's international commitments should not be underestimated. Failure to make a substantial gesture this week could be difficult to repair, no matter how understanding other ASEAN members are of Thailand's parliamentary procedure. Our politicians have to learn to look realistically and pragmatically beyond our borders.

Navy To Scale Down Personnel, Improve Weaponry

BK0910080892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy has responded to the call for the restructuring of the Armed Forces by stating its readiness to scale down the naval force through computerization and technological improvement. Naval Chief of Staff Admiral Surawut Maharom says that the navy has its restructuring plan ready and it will be submitted to the Defense Council for consideration. The Royal Thai Navy has set as its goal a scaling down of personnel through improved efficiency using computers, telecommunications, and better weaponry. The government meanwhile is finalizing its defense policy today for incorporation in the policy statement due to be presented in parliament next week.

Vietnam

Army Paper Views U.S. Presidential Elections

BK1810050092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Oct 92

[From "Press Review" program]

[Text] In the View From Hanoi section, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries an article by Van Lang about the current presidential election in the United States. The three candidates follow three different ideologies. Which candidate will win? The answer belongs to the future. But it is possible to say now that one should build one's own happiness in one's own house. One should live under the ideology that everyone must live harmoniously with his neighbors for peace, stability, cooperation, and mutual development. That meets the people's wishes and God's plan.

In the West, there is an adage that says: Give to Ceasar what is Caesar's. Whatever belongs to other countries and peoples should be returned to them. Why must the Bush administration look through keyholes, be present, and overstay its welcome in other people's houses?

Paper Condemns Killing of Vietnamese in Cambodia

BK1710152992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] At his 15 October Phnom Penh news conference, a spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] reported that there were 15 Vietnamese fishermen killed in the Choam Kralar area in Koh Kong Province on 30 September 1992. The State of Cambodia and the UNTAC military commander at Sihanoukville told the Vietnamese Consulate General there that the Khmer Rouge committed this brutal killing. It is also reported that on 5 and 7 October, the Khmer Rouge arrested and led away four Vietnamese at Svay hamlet, Cheung Kou commune, Prey Nop district, Koh Kong Province. Earlier, the Khmer Rouge killed eight Vietnamese residents at Tuk Meas village, Banteay district, Kampot Province. These incidents are being brought into light by the public.

The Vietnamese ambassador accredited to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia has on several occasions sent notes to this agency as well as to the State of Cambodia and the UNTAC to strongly denounce the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge's brutal killing of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia appears to be on the rise. All these actions have been premeditated. It was Mr. Khieu Samphan, the leader of the Khmer Rouge, who, in a recent interview with a Western correspondent, said unhesitatingly that he does not rule out repeating the killing of Vietnamese residents and floating their corpses along the Mekong River as happened during the years when the Khmer Rouge was still in power.

Public opinion also notes that along with the brutal killing of Vietnamese residents, the Khmer Rouge have intensifed their slanderous charges against Vietnam. What do they want in this? This is nothing but to divert public attention from their offense—a serious offense that they have deliberately committed, namely, their refusal to comply with the Paris peace accord on Cambodia.

The peace process is now in an important stage where the armed forces of various factions are being regrouped and disarmed, voter lists compiled, and electoral units set up. This peace process has been scrupulously complied with by the State of Cambodia, as it has been by other parties—with the exception of the Khmer Rouge, who are doing the opposite. They have refused to regroup their troops, disarm a single one of their soldiers, and turn in any kind of weapons. They have instead had their forces hamper UNTAC activities and fire at UNTAC airplanes. Far from allowing UNTAC to compile voter lists in preparaton for the coming general elections, they have declared that they would not accept the outcome of the general elections. Such an action is very preposterous. However, the world community will certainly not allow the Khmer Rouge to contiue impeding the solution to the Cambodian issue, because so much energy, mind, and money have been invested by the former in this solution. It is evidence that the UN Security Council has issued a resolution affirming that Cambodia will continue to go ahead with its general elections, as stipulated in the Paris accord, in spite of Khmer Rouge's opposition.

In harmony with public opinion, we demand that the Khmer Rouge scrupulously implement the Paris accord as they have pledged. We sternly condemn the Khmer Rouge for having brutally killed Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and leveled slanderous charges against Vietnam.

We ask that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, the State of Cambodia, and the UNTAC conduct an investigation into this case, punish the criminals, force them to pay compensation for the families of the victims, immediately release those they are holding captive, and take timely measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from committing new crimes.

Khmer Rouge, Cambodian Peace Process Viewed

BK1710135192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 10000 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Earlier this week the Khmer Rouge reaffirmed that the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia is ineffective and they will not participate in UN-sponsored election in Cambodia. This threat was made at a time when UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia is busily preparing for the election scheduled for next year in this country. Will this move by the Khmer Rouge prevent its purpose? Our review has this comment:

The [word indistinct] to the Paris agreement on Cambodia, as the Khmer Rouge said, is the impasse caused by the Khmer Rouge themselves over the last nearly one year since this agreement was put into effect in Cambodia, especially in the second phase, the most important fact of which was that the Khmer Rouge have never shown their seriousness in implementing their commitment. As the foreign observers said, the Khmer Rouge have returned back to the Paris peace accord. Now they again refuse to take part in the election for a new government when preparations are under way in the country. The Khmer Rouge's repeated military activity against [words indistinct] in preparation for the election. French military sources say [?on top of it all] that the Khmer Rouge are deploying their forces in ten pol province about 130 km due west of Phnom Penh. [Word indistinct] with the Khmer Rouge has its limitation. Now is the time to act. This is why the Khmer Rouge refusing to take part in the peace process. That's why this week the UN Security Council will draw up a resolution declaring that the elections will be held as a [word indistinct] in May, 1993, whether the Khmer Rouge participate or not.

Team Formed To Survey Resources in Spratlys

BK1810023892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Oct 92

[Text] The Ministry of Communications, Transportation, and Posts just formed a team for a geological, meteorological, and natural resources survey in the Spratlys Archipelago to plan and build the Truong Sa Production Department which is planned to begin work in 1993. The survey team consists of 50 cadres, workers, and sailors from the Vietnam Navigation Corporation, Sao Phong Research and Planning Institute, Sao Phong Design Institute, Geological Project Survey Enterprise, Navigation Safety Company, and the ship Nhu Anh of the Navigation Rescue Corporation.

New Government Holds First Meeting 16-17 Oct

BK1810150592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Oct 92

[Text] On 16 and 17 October, the government held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet. In his opening speech, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet stressed the important significance of this meeting.

At this meeting, the government discussed and decided on measures to implement the law on the organization of the government and the government's program of action that the prime minister had presented to the National Assembly. On this occasion, the government also set forth those tasks which require concentrated guidance during the last few months of the year as well as the preparatory work for 1993. Furthermore, the government discussed urgent measures to deal with corruption, smuggling, and other negative phenomenon in society in order to purify state agencies at all levels.

The minister and head of the Government Office presented the draft of the government's operating procedures and made public the prime minister's decision on the work assignments for deputy prime ministers and on the operating procedures for the prime minister and deputy prime ministers.

The government discussed and approved the operating procedures of the government, which comprise the regulations governing the domains of state management of the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, and chiefs of ministerial-level agencies; and the provisions defining the implementation of the government's practical tasks in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, with priority being given to the need to clearly define the rights and responsibilities of the government as a whole, as well as the rights and responsibilities of each member of the government.

Members of the government thoroughly discussed ways to improve their work coordination in order to overcome a lack of prompt, harmonious, and effective combined actions in carrying out their supervisory roles. They stressed the need to reorganize the mechanisms of ministries and government agencies, improve the quality of the contingent of cadres acting as advisors to the government and ministries, and make use of modern ways and means to help the government assume its supervisory and managerial roles over ministries and people's committees at all levels.

The minister and head of the Government Office presented the government's program of action for the fourth quarter of 1992. The government discussed and decided on the following key tasks:

—To resolve those pressing problems concerning the state plan and state budget for 1992 in order to guarantee conditions for fulfilling the 1992 socioeconomic development tasks, and for making urgent preparations for the formulation of the state plan and state budget for 1993.

—To promulgate government regulations governing the implementation of the law on the organization of the government.

—To direct the reorganization of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and government agencies.

—To draw up education, training, cultural, arts, population control, and public healthcare programs.

—To direct the formulation of laws and regulations in the framework of the law-making plan for the 1992-93 period.

—To direct the formulation of socioeconomic development tasks for a number of regions of special significance.

—To sum up the results of the agriculture-based economic development program and the rural development program.

—To direct the implementation of measures against corruption and smuggling.

The prime minister reminded the ministers of the need to take positive steps to organize the implementation of the abovementioned tasks by the sectors concerned, and to make outstanding efforts to complete a substantial part of the workload for the last three months of the year.

The government decided on the formation, merger, or dissolution of a number of government agencies and instructed the government's Cadre Organization Department and the agencies concerned to gather information for the prime minister to define the functions and duties of each goverment agency.

The prime minister suggested that the government adopt urgent measures against corruption and smuggling, with priority being given to the following tasks:

—To define the responsibilities of heads of administrative organs at all levels for taking measures against corruption and smuggling.

—To consolidate law protection agencies under the management of the government.

—To supplement the legal system with additional legal documents to create conditions for prompt, effective legal proceedings against cases of corruption and smuggling.

The government agreed with the prime minister's proposals and maintained that corruption and smuggling have posed a real challenge to our socioeconomic development and the efficiency of state management, and that the struggle to eliminate corruption and smuggling and build a pure administrative apparatus must be an urgent task of the government and the administration at all levels.

The government requested the prime minister to direct the agencies concerned to promptly formulate necessary legal documents for submission to the National Assembly at its 1992 year-end meeting on this issue.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet asked members of the government to personnally direct the implementation of those tasks agreed upon by the government at this meeting, and to work together to effect important changes during the new term of the government.

Paper Highlights Smuggling, Corruption Links

BK1910102792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Today's issue of NHAN DAN newspaper carries an editorial about antismuggling work. The editorial writes:

Smuggling is occurring in many places. It has become more and more serious. It happens in all economic sectors and businesses. It has spread to some government offices, mass and social organizations, army units, and even in the antismuggling forces.

Smuggling activities in our country have set up channels and commodity resources with tight organization, connected with international smuggling routes, and mainly relied on government means including cars, trains, airplanes, boats, ships, and postal network.

The smugglers have neglected national laws and orders while our party and state are renovating their economic policies. Smuggling not only causes the loss of gold and foreign currencies but also interferes with national production. More seriously, it sabotages law and order, increases social injustice and criminal activities, and causes embarrassment and distrust in the public towards the party and state.

Antismuggling is a fierce struggle. In the past, despite much effort, antismuggling results have been low. In practice, the antismuggling work is only carried out by some responsible organs and it has not become a mass movement.

For their illegal profits, the smugglers apply cunning tactics ranging from hiding behind the name of a state organization and exploiting loopholes to evade taxation, to offering bribes to cadres of responsible government organs or using force to fight against the government's antismuggling work.

Smuggling is a form of adversity which harms many people and it is a great challenge to the government management structure and party organizations. Antismuggling is urgent and important work at present for all sectors from the central to grassroots levels.

Reality confirms that antismuggling work requires the uniform, united, and consistent cooperation between government forces and the public. To fight smuggling efficiently, it is necessary to link economic with administrative measures. The decisive importance is the strengthening of direct and concrete leadership of party organizations from the central to grassroots level and the linking of antismuggling with the anticorruption work. We cannot successfully fight the smuggling if we do not determinedly fight the corruption.

Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique

BK1910133992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 92

[Communique of the National Assembly Standing Committee on its meeting 16-17 October]

[Text] On 16 and 17 October, the National Assembly Standing Committee met under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh, with Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh in attendance.

1. The committee reviewed and evaluated the results of the Ninth National Assembly's first session based on a report presented by the chief of the Office of the National Assembly summing up the views contributed by National Assembly delegations.

The Ninth National Assembly's first session has fulfilled its heavy responsibility, electing leading organs and high-ranking state leaders of our country; ratifying laws on organizations of the government, people's courts, and people's organs of control; reviewing the implementation of the socioeconomic development tasks for the first nine months of 1992; and deciding on a number of other important issues.

Under the party's leadership, being fully aware of their great responsibility toward the people, and through animated, democratic debates, the deputies have contributed many practical suggestions about how to supplement and perfect the various draft laws and resolutions of the National Assembly.

People nationwide and friends all over the world have expressed their keen interest in and support for the session. The success of the session is significant because it helps renovate the activities of the National Assembly.

2. The committee prepared the agenda of the Ninth National Assembly's second session and decided to forward it to the deputies to solicit their views.

3. The committee decided on its program of action for the period from now until the National Assembly's second session, with priority given to implementing the resolution adopted by the National Assembly's first session and the agenda of discussions of the National Assembly's second session.

4. The committee heard Comrade Nguyen Canh Dinh, minister of water conservancy and head of the Central Committee for Typhoon and Flood Control, who, on behalf of the government, presented a report on the damage caused by torrential rains and flash floods in the southern provinces. The committee concurred with the timely measures taken by the government and responsible sectors at the central level, as well as by the authorities in areas affected by natural disasters, to promptly overcome the consequences arising from torrential rains and flash floods.

The committee conveyed its profound sympathy to the affected families and commended sectors, branches, compatriots, and combatants in the provinces affected by natural disasters for having developed the valuable tradition of mutual assistance and the spirit of self-sufficiency and hard work to overcome the aftermath of torrential rains and flash floods.

It is necessary for the government to continue to adopt positive measures to assist people in the above-mentioned provinces so they can stabilize production and everyday activities. As an immediate objective, it is necessary to direct central-level sectors in promptly providing medicine, food, and other relief supplies to those families affected by natural diasters, as well as in sending in materials to support the 1992-93 winter-spring crop cultivation.

5. The committee was briefed on the results of the 13th annual conference of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization (AIPO) in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 21-26

September 1992, and the activities of a Vietnamese parliamentary delegation, headed by National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu, which attended the conference as an observer.

The committee welcomed the fine success of the conference and supported our parliamentary delegation's activities aimed at strengthening the mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the Vietnamese National Assembly and people and the parliaments and peoples of the ASEAN member countries.

6. The committee decided to set up support services to assist the National Assembly, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Nationalities Council, and other National Assembly Committees.

7. The committee decided on a number of issues relating to the material bases in support of the operations of the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Nationalities Council, and other National Assembly Committees.

8. Pursuant to Article 48 of the Law on Organization of the National Assembly and Article 20 of the regulations governing the Ninth National Assembly's first session, and on the recommendations of many National Assembly delegations, the committee gave its views on the organization of support services to assist the operations of National Assembly delegations in the provinces and cities under the direct management of the central government, and decided to forward details of the organization of these support services to National Assembly delegations and agencies concerned to solicit their views.

Le Duc Anh Views Role of War Veterans Association

BK1510100992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 11 Oct 92

[From the press review]

[Text] In its October issue, the VIETNAM WAR VETERANS JOURNAL carries its correspondent's interview with Comrade Le Duc Anh, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the role of the War Veterans Association in the present revolutionary undertaking. Comrade Le Duc Anh said:

I agree completely with Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's view that the Vietnam War Veterans Association plays a very important role in the present revolutionary undertaking. The association constitutes a powerful and intellectually experienced political force with zeal and a high sense of responsibility toward the country's destiny, that is implicitly trusted by our party, state, and people.

Vietnamese war veterans are those who can exhibit shining examples to serve as guidance for younger generations, including young combatants, to illustrate the nature and tradition of Uncle Ho's soldier and follow the footsteps of their father and brothers, thus safeguarding and developing the revolutionary gains to build and defend the country in the new stage along the path chosen by Uncle Ho.

Australia

Latest U.S. Sales Heighten 'Wheat War'

BK1010095192 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 92

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Australian-American wheat war heightened again this week with the announcement by the U.S. Government of a 1 million tons sale of subsidized wheat to India. The sale was made under the U.S. Export Enhancement Program or EEP, which means with a subsidy of $33 a ton. American wheat can be sold to India at a much cheaper rate than Australian farmers can produce it. In Canberra, primary industry minister, Simon Crean, dismissed American claims that the sale was intended to keep European subsidized wheat out of India.

[Begin Crean recording] This sends completely the opposite signal to the Europeans that the U.S., if you like, is continuing to embark on the price subsidy war. The second concern is that this is a market in which the EC doesn't have a presence and in our market intelligence, they weren't intending to get in. And the third, of course, is that the U.S. is not as result of this initiative selling any more wheat to India. Now against all of that, I suppose what you have to come back to concluding is that the only rationale, if there is one, for this sale is the domestically driven agenda in the U.S. And I guess against that background, it is something that we have to live with for the next month, but at the same time have to see whether or not we can minimize the impact on Australian farmers. [end recording]

Canberra Considers Buying More U.S. Bombers

BK1510103492 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0803 GMT 15 Oct 92

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Australia is to consider buying up to 18 F-111 bombers from the United States. Australia said it is buying the bombers to extend the life of existing F-111 squadrons, not to increase the number of active planes. Graeme Dobell reports from Canberra that Defense Minister Robert Ray announced the proposed negotiations to inform other regional powers of Australia's intentions.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] According to a recent history of Australian Air Force doctrine, the F-111 is the most significant military aircraft ever operated by Australia. It is one of the main reasons that Australia is seen as having the strongest air force in the region. The plane was ordered off the drawing board in the early 1960's at a time when Australian defense planners had real fears about the military intentions of Indonesia. After long delays, the bombers came into service in 1973. Australia currently has 22 F-111's based in Queensland operating in two squadrons.

Officials stressed that if Canberra buys an extra 18 second-hand planes from the U.S., there will be no increase in the number of squadrons being operated. Extra planes would be kept in storage and use to prolong the life of the existing F-111 squadrons.

The Defense Minister Robert Ray said that two weeks ago in Washington during annual talks, he raised the possibility of Australia buying additional planes from the 250 F-111's that America is taking out of service.

[Ray] The reaction from the United States was positive. Since my return, there have been further discussions within government and a team will be sent to the United States to negotiate the purchase of up to 18 F-111 aircraft. There are clear advantages in purchasing these additional aircraft. Not only will this ensure that the integrity of the F-111 fleet is maintained throughout its planned life of type, it will also provide for F-111 aircraft to be deployed beyond the current target of the year 2010.

This last point is particularly important given the likelihood that there is no replacement (?likely for) the F-111 currently on the drawing boards. The government action will ensure that we retain superior strike and interdiction capability in our sea-air gap.

Our strategy of defense in depth demands that there is sufficient capable assets for surveillance, strike, interdiction and air defense. It is intended that the additional F-111 aircraft will be purchased and stored. They will be upgraded and introduced into service as required to meet attrition or to extend the length of service of the fleet. Given our current and forseeable strategic circumstances, the government sees no requirement for any further upgrade of F-111 strike capability beyond the current program. The acquisition of these aircraft represents a unique force in regional terms.

[Dobell] Officials say Senator Ray announced the proposal before negotiations have even started in the interest of regional defense transparency so Southeast Asian states could have advance knowledge of Canberra's thinking. Australia's opposition defense spokesman Alexander Downer has this reaction.

[Downer] Well, of course, the arguments of buying them is twofold. But, no doubt, there are extremely cheap because they have been pensioned off by the United States Air Force. So, I suppose we could get them for $200 million or $300 million as compared to notional cost of maybe $1 billion or so if you are to buy the same aircraft new, which cannot be. They are not built any more. And secondly, these are strike aircraft, that is their essential capability. So, what it does is, this process went ahead, nearly double Australia's airborne strategic strike capability. That is a massive increase in the so called pertinent liability in the Australian defense force and in [words indistinct] and where is the money going to come from. What projects are going to suffer. It will only double your airborne strategic strike capability.

[Dobell] What is the symbolism for this do you think for the region and particularly for Indonesia?

[Downer] Well, I do not think I could comment on what the Indonesia's response would be except to say that strategic strike capabilities are something first of all Australia should have. But secondly, there is not a doubt our aggressive weapons are directed to deter attack from another country. So, if you increase your strategic strike capability very substantially it sends a message out that you are somewhat nervous about your neighbors in your region and I mean that is at least the way it would be read. [end recording]

Moves Taken To Reassure Neighbors

BK1610104892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 16 Oct 92

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] Australia is moving to reassure Southeast Asia about Canberra's decision to buy more long-range bombers. Southeast Asian governments were given no advance notice of yesterday's announcement by the defense minister, Robert Ray, that Australia wants to buy 18 more F-111's from the United States. Graeme Dobell reports that Australian embassies are now being instructed to tell regional governments that there has been no change in Australia's defense thinking.

[Begin recording] [Dobell] The Foreign Affairs Department said it acted to inform regional governments of Australia's wish to buy the secondhand bombers soon after Senator Ray told the Parliament. Now advance cables have gone out to Australia's embassies in Southeast Asia. It seems that any surprise in Indonesia was compounded by the fact that Jakarta had just played host to the man who heads Australia's Army, the chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant John Grey, who left Jakarta only hours before Senator Ray made his announcement. During the previous two days, Gen. Grey had meetings with both Indonesia's defense minister, Gen. Benny Murdani, and the head of Indonesia's Armed Forces, Gen. Try Sutrisno.

The briefs that had now gone out to Australian embassies in Asia argued that buying an extra 18 of the long-range bombers is simply a measure to extend the operational life span of F-111's that Australia already operates. Southeast Asian governments are to be told that this does not reflect any change in perception of new threats in Australia's area of primary strategic interests.

The line is that if agreement is reached to buy the U.S. aircraft, there will no increase in the quality of the Autralian Air Force or any new technology in the region.

This was how Sen. Ray described his approach to regional reaction after the announcement:

[Ray] [Words indistinct] any messages to our neighbors who are in any way worried by their own defense consideration and always at the annual talks, any change in the defense stand of our neighbors is always raised. For instance, the probable decision of Malaysia to get MiG-29's; that will be discussed the next time we talk to Malaysia, who are not concerned about it in any particular way. But it is a normal thing we discuss.

[Dobell] Australia's diplomats are even arguing that it is not being decided whether the extra F-111's will be brought to Australia. They could be left in America and drawn upon as required. But according to the opposition spokesman on defense, Alexander Downer, the government is being too casual and has hurt relations with Southeast Asia.

[Downer] It has backfired on the government. They have now found themselves in a very difficult situation in relation to countries within our own region. If they had gone out and explain what they were proposing to do initially with those countries, if they had done proper analysis of the effectiveness of this purchase of the 18 planes, and (?worked out) the costing, and worked out where the money was going to come from, then in the end this may have turn out to be a worthwhile decision. It may have.

But the fact is, this is a mad hot decision which has now caused a great deal of embarassment in terms of our relationships with our regional neighbors. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Spokesman Says Government Still Hopeful on GATT

BK1310061892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Excerpts] The European Community [EC] and the United States have postponed talks on an agreement to liberalize world trade after failing to end a dispute over farm subsidies. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Australian Government is still hopeful for a successful outcome to the GATT negotiations. Radio Australia's Linda Mottram reports from Canberra:

[Begin Mottram recording] Australia's trade minister, John Kerin, has been careful in recent days not to pin all the government hope from the two days of talks just concluded in Brussels between top European and U.S. negotiators.

A spokesman concedes the signs coming from that meeting are not encouraging, but he says further meetings planned over the next week may narrow still a structure in place for a resolution in the stalled trade talks where European farm subsidies have long been the sticking point. The meeting, still to come, includes the EC heads of government gathering and the trade ministers meeting.

The Australian Government believes officials were always unlikely to announce any resolution with the relevant political leaders likely to want to convey any good news.

Canberra To Maintain Pressure on Burma for Reform

BK1210091292 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Australia says it will maintain pressure on Burma's military regime to make political change. Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the moves to organize a national convention to draft a constitution might be modest progress. He told the senate that progress to democratic reform was long overdue. But, Senator Evans said it was still clear that Burma's rulers were not contemplating the early institution of a democratic government. He said despite the lifting of two martial law orders the apparatus of military rule by decree was still in place.

Papua New Guinea

Joint Multinational Mission To Visit Bougainville

BK1210071692 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] A joint meeting of representatives of the EC and its aid recipients in Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific [ACP] has expressed concern over the Bougainville conflict and called on the Papua New Guinea [PNG] Government and rebels to resume peace talks. The EC-ACP assembly meeting in Luxembourg passed a resolution welcoming Port Moresby's initiative in inviting an international mission to visit Bougainville.

The mission will include representatives of the EC, ACP, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the South Pacific Forum. It will investigate the restoration of services on Bougainville and collect the views of the various groups involved in the conflict. PAC News [Pacific News Agency] said the assembly in its resolution said the mission should also advise on the next step to be taken for resumption of the Bougainville negotiations.

Vanuatu

Full Diplomatic Ties With France Restored

BK0910083892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Diplomatic relations between Vanuatu and France have been fully restored with the new French ambassador to Port Vila presenting his credentials to President Fred Timakata.

Relations were broken in 1987 after the Vanuatu Government, then led by Father Walter Lini, expelled the French ambassador for alleged interference in the country's internal affairs.

The new ambassador, (Jean Messiur), said Vanuatu and France intended to resume and deepen their relations based on trust and fraternity.

Mr. (Messiur) added that France was prepared to assist Vanuatu in the development of its education system, the economy, and environment.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

22